



# The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1902.

## Notes of the Month.

THE celebration of the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library will begin on October 8 with a reception by the Vice-Chancellor in the University Galleries, and will end with a dinner in the Hall of Christchurch on the evening of the following day.

Mr. Thomas Ashby, jun., F.S.A., writes from Caerwent to tell of a big find made in the course of the present excavations on the site of the Romano-British city of Venta Silurum. On the morning of Friday, August 22, in a room of a house situated in the south-west corner of the city, a hoard of about 7,500 coins came to light. All of them are of bronze, of the smallest size, and belong to the fourth century A.D., and they show signs of having been in circulation. It seems possible that they had been placed where they were found in a wooden bucket, as an iron hoop 11 inches in diameter was discovered with them. The intrinsic value of the coins themselves is not great, but the occurrence of so large a hoard is uncommon. The total weight of the coins is nearly 21 pounds. The excavations will be continued until the middle of October, when they will be closed for the present season. Contributions in aid of the work will be gladly received by the hon. treasurer, Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., Clinton House, 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol.

The proposal to purchase The Wakes—Gilbert White's House at Selborne—continues

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to create growing interest among lovers of nature and of the Hampshire naturalist. Major-General Campbell Hardy has been paying a visit to the place, and his account in the *Times* will be read with pleasure. The house and its picturesque surroundings have been kept in such a way as to preserve all the old points of interest intact. "The lawn, one of the softest grass-plots imaginable, still shows the old pathway of bricks which White put down from his house to the foot of the Hanger, the long beech-covered hill which backs the property. Here is the oak he planted—now, alas! showing signs of decay—a splendid specimen of the wych-hazel, its trunk 9 yards in circumference, and many other notable ornamental trees."



The subject of the curious forms taken by mediæval numerals continues to attract attention. Mr. R. H. Ernest Hill writes: "Another curious example of a fifteenth-century date occurs in the brass of Sir William Pecche, 1487, in Lullingstone Church, Kent. In addition to the unusual shapes of the 4 and 7, it will be noticed that the 8 is represented by the letter S. Similar dates occur in some German block-books exhibited in the King's Library, British Museum." Mr. Hill kindly sends us a copy of the date traced from a rubbing. The 4 resembles that illustrated in last month's *Antiquary*, the 8 is an ornamental letter S, while the 7 is an inverted V, with a curious little sign—a rectangle within a rectangle—at the right hand of the apex of the A.



Another correspondent, Mr. John A. Randolph, of Wimbledon, writes: "In addition to the examples quoted in the September number of the *Antiquary*, there is a similar 4 in a date on a boss of the vault of Kiedrich Church, two miles or so from Eltville-on-the-Rhine, between Rüdesheim and Mainz. That church, with its beautiful chapel of St. Michael (in the churchyard), is most interesting to architects, and the splendid peal of bells (rung at one o'clock on Saturdays) is worth hearing. The bells all have inscriptions on them. Those who know German well enough to understand it when they read it may possibly be able still to get the late Pfarrer Zaun's exhaustive and detailed

*Geschichte des Ortes und der Pfarrei Kiedrichs.* The beautiful carved pew-ends and backs, with their tracery and inscriptions and scro'l-work, are deserving of special note; but it would be invidious to single out items worthy of attention in a building wherein everything calls for admiration. One aisle bracket, however, should be noted: St. Thomas Aquinas' head, which, seen sideways, represents an ox's head!—the 'Dumb Ox' of the Sorbonne."

Mr. William Crossing is contributing to the *Western Morning News* an attractive series of papers on Dartmoor and its surroundings, under the general title of "Gems in a Granite Setting." One of the latest of the series dealt with "Grim's Pound," the ancient enclosure in a hollow on Hameldon, on the eastern side of Dartmoor, which has been the subject of many antiquarian theories. Mr. Crossing says: "The speculations of the earlier antiquaries as to the use of Grim's Pound were made without an acquaintance with the other walled hut clusters on Dartmoor. When these are examined, it will be seen that Grim's Pound differs from them chiefly in having been provided with a more massive wall, though even in that particular there are pounds that approach it very closely, notably one on the Avon and another on the Erme. The internal arrangements are, for the most part, all on one plan, though there are some in which no hut circles exist. These walled clusters, which may be counted by the dozen, as well as others not enclosed, are not only found in close proximity to ancient tin stream works, but, what is more important, comprise a greater number of huts where the workings are extensive. This, to my mind—and I have devoted more than thirty years to investigations on Dartmoor—points to a connection between them, and I have seen nothing in recent discoveries to cause me to alter my opinion. There is no necessity for supposing that, because a people had found that a certain ore they were able to obtain was in requisition by others, and therefore of value to themselves as an article they could barter, they understood its preparation and use. And, besides, old customs survive in the midst of progress; one tribe uses an

iron hatchet, while another is content with one of flint."

A matter settled by Dr. Sven Hedin's most recent explorations in Central Asia is the true position of Lob Nor. Lob, or Lop, is mentioned by Marco Polo as a city and a province in that region, and the village of that name at the west end of the lake is known to have been a sort of half-way house on the ancient trade-route followed by the silk merchants. In the course of centuries, however, this route was obliterated by the sands, and Lob became almost a myth, till Prejevalsky re-discovered it in the Kara-Koshun Lake some quarter of a century ago. Baron F. V. Richthofen doubted Prejevalsky's conclusions, and was inclined to locate the lake further to the north; but the prevailing impression was that the Russian explorer, who had actually been on the spot, must be in the right. Dr. Sven Hedin now tells us, however, that the historical lake is, or was, exactly where Von Richthofen placed it, but that it had dried up. On the northern shore the Swedish savant found ruined towns, settlements, and temples, as well as a number of manuscripts, letters of local origin, and tablets of tamarisk wood, written on with Chinese script, and dating from 264 to 465 A.D.

The *County Monthly* for September contains several articles of antiquarian interest. Mr. H. M. Cross gives some amusing examples of "North Yorkshire Dialect Sayings." The "Story of Leeds," by Mr. Laurence Kaye, is illustrated by views of the parish church and of Kirkstall Abbey. Sir George Douglas, Bart., has a too brief, but suggestive little sketch of "The Roman Wall Re-visited," illustrated by three views. One of these, by the courtesy of the Editor, is reproduced on the next page. Mr. G. A. Fothergill's vigorous sketches of horses, with a due allowance of fiction and a variety of short articles, make up a good number of the northern miscellany.

A Lisbon newspaper correspondent notes that in the course of excavations for building purposes, and tardy researches of the Lisbon Archaeological Society, relics are occasionally

found of the great earthquake which destroyed the Portuguese capital in 1755. Towards the end of August a member of the Society noticed the capitals of a highly ornate portico appearing in an excavation in the Alfama quarter. Clearance was made and the gate forced, when the explorers found themselves in a most beautiful mortuary chapel, wherein was the tomb of a young girl, and within the tomb a skeleton clad in a coat of rich brocade, ornamented with "glories," or representations of the Holy

banner against the Moors in Spain, and the Monarch (1095) rewarded him with the hand of his favourite natural daughter, with Portugal as her dowry. A nation less apathetic than the Lusitanians would years ago have laid bare the whole quarter in which these discoveries have been made, just as the Italians have cleared out Pompeii and Herculaneum. It is more than probable that vast treasures would repay a little energy, We shall see what will be done. Ten to one they will content themselves in Lisbon with



THE ROMAN WALL AT CUDDY'S CRAG.

Ghost. The fabric is still perfect in colour and fibre, and if the society take proper care, it may not suffer from air exposure. Enough has been discovered to prove that the skeleton is that of a favourite illegitimate daughter of a King of Portugal, and but little doubt remains that she was the natural daughter of King Alfonso—the child-wife of Count Henry of Burgundy, grandson of Duke Robert. This worthy, like many noble but necessitous adventurers of the day, sought to carve out a kingdom for himself. He fought successfully under King Alfonso's

the everlasting "à manhia" (to-morrow), and will do—nothing.



Three new rooms have been opened during the last few days at Versailles, says the *Athenæum* of September 13, under the direction of M. André Peraté, and contain an interesting series of portraits of celebrities of the reign of Louis XIII. and of the regency of Anne of Austria. The dozen *plans-tableaux* which cover the walls of the first two rooms form a portion of the series of twenty which were executed by order of

Louis XIII., and which at one time were at the château of Richelieu near Tours. The subjects illustrate the wars of the famous Cardinal; the eight others to complete the series disappeared at the time of the demolition of the château in 1804. The portraits of especial interest to English readers include a pair by Lely of Charles I. of England and his Queen Henrietta.



Good progress is being made with the restoration of Malmesbury Abbey, which was commenced three years ago under the supervision of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. The work is being carried out in a reverently conservative spirit, and all that can possibly be retained of the ancient masonry is being preserved. The large sum of money subscribed for the purpose has been exhausted, and an appeal for additional funds is being made to the diocese of Bristol.



An interesting discovery of prehistoric remains has been made at the fishing village of Ambleteuse, near Calais, by Professor Dharvent, of the Anthropological Society of Paris. In connection with works of sea defence, the removal of sand on the dunes at Ambleteuse was being carried out to a depth of 20 feet, and this revealed the presence of an ancient soil, with many evidences of prehistoric man. Further excavation under Professor Dharvent proves this to have been an important neolithic station. It is more than 150 yards square, and includes what was undoubtedly a large workshop for the making of flint swords, knives, arrow and javelin heads, etc., numbers of which were found. Professor Dharvent says the discoveries show that this was the home of a prehistoric people, who knew the use of fire, lived in huts, on fishing and the chase, and made their weapons from the silex at hand on the shore.



A correspondent sends us the following note: "The village of Doveholes is about three miles north of Buxton and three south of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. The only industries there are extensive quarries of lime, stone and lime-kiln burning, together with pasture farming. It is situated on the bleak moorland under the shadow of the Black-

Edge Hill and Combs-Moss, where an extensive British-cum-Roman camp still preserves its main features. Many years ago the remains of the mammoth were discovered in quarrying, and only a few months ago the bones of a mastodon were found there. A feature of Doveholes is a circle which is called the 'Bull Ring'; and archaeologists have often speculated on its origin, and whether it was a Druidic circle, old camp, Roman amphitheatre, or what it is termed by the villagers at the present day. To solve the mystery, a party proceeded from Buxton on August 13 last. They were Mr. Micah Salt, his son, Vancey, and Mr. Turner of Buxton; Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., of Cardiff, and Mr. Moore, of Derby. Mr. Lomas, the tenant of the farm whereon the site is, also kindly gave his powerful aid in the digging operations. The 'circle' consists of a rampart about 250 feet in diameter, a fosse about 40 feet wide, and a central plateau about 170 feet in diameter. The height of the ramp is about 5 feet above the centre, and the fosse about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet lower. A trench of 25 or 26 feet was cut across and sunk  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet at the lowest point. At the end next the central platform the original excavators had encountered the limestone rock, and cut it out into a gradual slope. At the other end the original soil was cut down quite sharply. The rain-wash at and near the centre was from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, but at the sides it thinned out. Therefore an enormous mass of earth must have weathered down, mostly from the outer vallum, which must have been several feet higher than at present. The whole area has a solid stratum of limestone a few feet, more or less, under the surface. The 'finds' consisted of two flint flakes, one broken but well chipped, with the patinæ all over them. They must have been exposed to the atmosphere at or near the surface for centuries. They were found two feet down on the inside slope of the vallum, and lay upon the original surface. Several bits of old British pottery were discovered lying on the original rocky bottom, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet down, where the circle had been first dug out. The pieces have the general features of neolithic or Early British pottery—*i.e.*, half-burned, coarse clay, red outside and bluish-black inside, with quartzite fragments interspersed



throughout. There were no Roman relics, nor any of the Bronze Age found. The inference, therefore, is that the place was originally what is called a Druidic Circle. The same kind of evidence appeared as was exhibited at the recent excavations at Stonehenge and Arbor Low. The only thing wanting is the trilithon or the monolith. But that lapse is easily accounted for. Centuries ago the lime-burning speculation began there, and it was quite reasonable that the 'modern Goth' would seize those loose stones upon the surface rather than go to the expense of quarrying—which he had to do ultimately, no doubt.

"I submit that this interesting 'dig' has added one more piece of evidence to that which has lately been accumulating to prove that these ancient circles were neolithic, and of neither the Bronze nor Iron Period.

"There are several tumuli near at hand, which is further indication of the antiquity of the place, as they are probably barrows. They have not yet been opened.

"Many thanks are due to Mr. M. Salt, who was the pioneer of the party of explorers. He has added one more laurel to the many he has gathered in the archaeological field of 'The Peak.' Thanks are also due to Mr. Ward for the measurements which he took, and which, no doubt, he will publish at length by-and-by."

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The removal of Lichfield Grammar School from the scene of its old usefulness within the city bounds to a new site at Borrocop, a mile or so away among the pleasant green fields and meadows outside, breaks an interesting link with the historic past. It was at this school—commonly known as one of Edward VI.'s foundations, but said on very good authority to date back to the time of Henry VII.—that Addison, David Garrick, and Samuel Johnson received their early education. Little is known of Addison's life there beyond the fact that he was the hero of a notable "barring out" episode. With Garrick's stay, however, we are better acquainted, thanks to the charming correspondence with his father, Captain Garrick, who was then stationed at Gibraltar. As for Dr. Johnson, the ancient cathedral city

will always remain a shrine for those who revere his memory, for he was born in Lichfield, and the headmaster's house, with its quaint interior, oaken wainscoting, winding oak staircase, and high-pitched, red-tiled roof, must have been once familiar enough to the lad who was destined later on to become the literary autocrat of Fleet Street.

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The *Builder* of August 30 contained a number of very interesting illustrations of font-covers, accompanied by a brief article, written by Mr. F. C. Eden. There is room for an illustrated monograph on the subject. Perhaps some ardent antiquary will take the hint.

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Mr. Neville-Rolfe, our Consul in Southern Italy, in his supplementary report for the past year mentions the chief recent incidents of archaeological interest. He says that for the last half century Cuma has yielded up treasures from its necropolis. The Count of Syracuse obtained a gallery of vases from it about fifty years ago. Mr. Stevens succeeded him at a short interval. Both these collections are now the property of the nation. For the last few years of the work of Mr. Stevens nothing of great interest was found, and it was thought that the necropolis was exhausted, but an Italian landowner has begun again with praiseworthy perseverance. After finding a statue and other objects of the Greek period, he came upon a tomb in which was a tortoiseshell disc, a unique object which experts pronounce to have been a mirror. It is not impossible that it was the back of a mirror of which the reflecting surface has disappeared. This surface in ancient mirrors was silver-plated on bronze, and such mirrors are frequently found in the tombs of Greek and Roman ladies, with highly ornate backs made sometimes of silver, but usually of bronze, and decorated with bas-reliefs or incised drawings. No tortoiseshell has ever been found before. In the neighbourhood of Cuma some further interesting tombs have been discovered, and these are thought to be pre-Hellenic. One of them contained objects of silver and bronze, besides being rich in ornaments made of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver. Electrum objects are rare, the

great collection of them by Baron Marcello Spinelli having been found on his estate a few miles from Naples, and considered till now unique. It has never occurred to anyone, says Mr. Neville-Rolfe, to call these objects pre-Hellenic before. Pompeii has only yielded one object of great importance, a small statue of Perseus, about 20 inches high, of very spirited execution. The subject is unique as far as ancient sculpture is concerned. A second bronze organ has also been discovered very similar to the one found some twenty years ago. They are in the form of a syrinx or Pandean pipe, but are so large that they must have been blown with bellows or with a wind-bag like bagpipes. There is very little doubt that the modern organ was evolved from the syrinx, blown by mechanical means. The entire reorganization of the Naples Museum has been a great feature of the past year. A vast number of objects, hitherto not exhibited, have been brought to light, much more space has been granted, and many of the objects have been named.



### The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary.

BY THE REV. CANON RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A.

#### VI.

**F**OR the table of the distances now to be discussed the reader is referred to the last paper on the subject. Assuming Grantchester to be the *Camboricum* of the Itinerary, we have twenty-five miles to account for between that place and *Durolipons*. Six codices give xviii. for xxv., and it would have been a pleasure to accept that reading, as it would carry us through Cambridge by a good old coach-road. But, in the first place, this reading invalidates the total of 443 miles between London and Carlisle, in which all authorities agree, including the aforesaid six. Besides, one of the six is the 1511 copy of which we have spoken, and the other five belong to a class described by Parthey and Pinder as "minus præstans." The balance of evi-

dence, therefore, is in favour of the longer distance, however much it may cause us to wander in the Hundreds of Wetherley, South Stow, and Papworth. That *Durolipons* is Godmanchester is the view of Camden and his followers, of Professor Babington, and practically of Lapie, who names Huntingdon. Mannert's choice of Littleport for *Camboricum* has completely thrown him out. Naturally he places *Durolipons* at Cambridge. Reynolds would take us to Ramsey, whence in those days men could only have emerged by retracing their steps. The last syllable in the word designates a bridge of some importance, although it is not justifiable to change *l* into *s* in the middle of the word with Camden (who asks pardon for his temerity), that he may connect it with the Ouse. Bishop Bennet traces the road from Grantchester to Barton. Then it seems to pass through Barton churchyard, and the "agger" was visible near a tumulus called Hey Hill, which, being opened by Dr. E. D. Clarke in 1817, yielded no result; but that explorer found in its vicinity "a chain with collars for conducting captives, and a double fulcrum to support a spit, both of iron," which he presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum.

In *Archeologia* (xix.) is recorded the discovery, near the same place, of an amphora containing three terra-cotta vases. From Hey Hill the route may be regarded, according to the account in Lysons' *Cambridgeshire*, as generally coinciding with the present main road, leaving Orwell Church on the left, and striking into the Ermine Street at "Armingford," now called "Arrington," Bridge. From this point the course is direct to Godmanchester by the Ermine Street. Thus our distance is very fairly accounted for, and we may regard *Durolipons* as identical with Henry of Huntingdon's "village not unpleasant, formerly a noble city," prolific of Roman coins in Camden's time.

Perplexities again await us between Godmanchester and Castor, near Peterborough, the *Durobriva* of Camden, Gibson, Mannert, and our contemporaries. The evidence of the pottery is, doubtless, hard to be combated, and the only interpretation of the mileage (xxxv.) must be similar to that which has been adopted in the earlier part of

this route, a circuitous wandering along ancient tracks in a partially cleared district. The deflections in this case seem to be westward. The country presents no obstacle. Therefore, unless we tamper with the text, Ermine Street and Bullock Road are post-Antonine shortenings. It is well not to linger over the better-known stations, and, happily, there is no mileage trouble between Castor and Causennæ, if it be regarded as Ancaster, with Lapie, and with Bishop Trollope, whose pamphlet, published at Sleaford in 1868, gives the dimensions of the camp, and detail of the *Dea Matres*, found at the south-east corner of the churchyard in 1831, with other important matter. Thence to *Lindum*, about which there can be no possible mistake, though there must be a deflection, probably westward, to account for xxvi. miles; and leaving this grand bluff there are three stations, *Segelocum*, *Danum*, and *Legeolium*, before the still more famous *Eburacum* is reached, where a junction is effected with Routes I. and II. Contrary, in my belief, to all other Antoninists, Mannert has preferred to cross the Humber near Winteringham, and to place these three stations respectively at Spittal, Winteringham, and Market Weighton. No doubt he is following mainly a Roman road, and an unusually fine one, but apparently of a later period. Market Weighton (or rather Goodmanham) has already appeared in Route I. as *Delgovicia*, which he locates at Skipton, an extraordinary doubling back, whether he means Skipton-on-Craven or Skipton-on-Swale. We can hardly err in adopting the views of Camden, Gibson, Reynolds, Lapie, and later writers. Thus *Segelocum* will be Littleborough, *Danum* Doncaster, and *Legeolium* Castleford, or somewhere hard by. Camden gives a graphic account of his discovery of *Segelocum*—or *Agelocum*, as he prefers to call it—following his usual authority and the text of Route VIII.: "Formerly I sought for this place in vain hereabouts, but now verily I believe I have found it, both because it stands by the military way, and also because the marks of an old wall are still discernible in the neighbouring field, where many coins of the Roman Emperors are daily found," etc.

Though space prevents us from enlarging

on *Lindum*, we must perforce refer to the milestone brought to light there in 1879, bearing the name of the Emperor M. Piamonius Victorinus, and recording the distance from *Lindum* to *Segelocum* (xiii. miles). On the next route one of still greater antiquity will be noticed. Both are of great consequence, as showing the attention given to the roads at those two periods. This will date between A.D. 265 and 267.\*

Burton, Gibson, Reynolds, and Lapie agree with Camden as to Littleborough and Doncaster, which latter station is in the *Notitia* as under the *Dux Britanniarum*, garrisoned by Crispinian horse. Lapie places *Legeolium* at Pontefract, but the rest are for Castleford, where Camden mentions the great number of coins "dug up in *Beanfeild*, a place near the church," and "called by the common people *Sarasins-heads*."

Then somewhere near Tadcaster comes the junction with our Second Route, which we pursue as far as *Luguvallum*, Carlisle, with four miles extra road, two between Barnard Castle and Catterick Bridge, and two more somewhere between the former and Carlisle. The suggestion is that Route II. is a little later than Route V., the shortening having taken place in the interval. But a harder nut remains to be cracked. Are the *Brovonaci* of Route II. and the *Brocavum* of Route V. variations of the same name? The MSS. show general consent as to the two names and as to the mileage, xxvii. and xiii. in the former list, and xxii. and xx. in the latter, beginning from Carlisle. In treating of *Brovonaci* in my third paper, I followed Chancellor Ferguson in regarding it as Brougham. Perhaps, after all, *Brocavum* may not be a variant, but a different place, hard by *Galava*, of which something will have to be said in Route X. And with this conjecture I leave Route V.

Route VI. appears to have originated in an effort to connect *Lindum* with the important Route II. It will be clear that this is far the shortest course to Carlisle from London, the distance from the latter to Lincoln being 156 miles, the remaining stages from Lincoln to Carlisle by the Fifth

\* See the paper by the Rev. Precentor Venables in the *Archæological Journal*, xlix. 133.

Route being 187 miles, and thus the total 343 miles, exactly 100 miles shorter than by the Fifth Route.

Yet it is called only the road from London to Lincoln. It is coincident with the Foss Way, of which it seems the origin, from Lincoln as far as the junction at *Venones*.

The text runs:

Item, a Londinio Lindo	...	mpm. clvi.
Verolami	...	mpm. xxi.
Durocobrivis	...	mpm. xii.
Magiovinio	...	mpm. xii.
Lactodoro	...	mpm. xvi.
Isannavantia	...	mpm. xii.
Tripontio	...	mpm. xii.
Venonis	...	mpm. viii.
Ratas	...	mpm. xii.
Verometo	...	mpm. xiii.
Margiduno	...	mpm. xii.
Ad Pontem	...	mpm. vii.
Crococolana	...	mpm. vii.
Lindo	...	mpm. xii.

These figures nearly agree with those of Route II. We miss one station, *Sulloniaci*, between London and St. Albans, but the distance between the two latter is not affected. Between *Magiovinium* (the *Magiovinium* of the other route) and *Lactodorum* there is a reduction of a mile; but between *Isannavantia* (the variant of *Bannaventa* through *Bannavantia*) and *Venones* there is an increase of three miles, and an intermediate station, *Tripontium*. This, as I was informed by the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam, is Dove's Bridge, near Cave's Inn, where the three counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick join. I visited the spot on September 5, 1901, and found a massive three-arched bridge, of what antiquity I know not, spanning a small tributary of the Avon, conveniently placed at a narrow part of the little valley, and evidently the site of an earlier ford.

By general consent the station *Venones* is closely connected with High Cross, where the junction of this road with the great Iter III. takes place. Here in the map to Gibson's Camden *Benones* is placed, and here Stukeley notes, among other things, the growth of "much *ebulus* (an herb much sought after for the cure of dropsies)."

Turning now to the Foss Way, the first station is *Rata*, the Leicester of all whom I have consulted. Ptolemy calls it *Ragæ*, and Camden, who stuck to the evidence of the

mileage in spite of the absence of remains in his day, deploras the unlikeness of the ancient and modern names; and yet the syllable *ra* in Ligeraceaster and other Saxon forms of the name may prove a connecting link. Bishop Gibson, in approving his great predecessor's fidelity to ichnographical evidence, records what would, indeed, have gratified the great Elizabethan antiquary, the temple which he supposes to be that of Janus, the pavement with the fable of Actæon, the abundance of coins, and the hypocaust, the last identified by Burton.

The Leicester milestone, as we have said, is older than that at Lincoln. It was discovered in 1771, about two miles north of the town, and a full account of its character and fortunes is in Britton and Brayley's *Leicestershire* (p. 333). Happily, it has found a resting-place in the museum, where the inscription may be read:

IMR CAES  
DIV TRAIAN. PARTH F. DIV.  
TRAIAN. HADRIAN. AVG.  
POT. IV. COS III A. RATIS  
II.

Hadrian's third and last consulship was in A.D. 119.

Thence to *Verometum* is xiii. miles. It is *Vernemetum* in Route VIII. and in one MS. in this place. This version has generally obtained, and Camden quotes from Venantius Fortunatus the derivation of the name, which is found in France:

Nomine *Vernemetum* voluit vocitare vetustas,  
Quod quasi fanum ingens Gallica lingua sonat.

The situation seems unquestionably to be close to Willoughby. Stukeley (who mistook *Margidunum* for *Vernemetum*) mentions a field called Henings, where there was a traditional city, Long Billington, where many coins had been found and mosaic pavements dug up. Bishop Bennet and his friend, the Rev. T. Leman, of Bath, were here nearly seventy years after Stukeley's visit, and identified it with the station *Verometum*, corrected by Horsley from *Margidunum*, which is East Bridgeford according to him, to Mannert and Reynolds, and to the lamented Thompson Watkin, whose admirable paper on Roman Nottinghamshire



in the *Archæological Journal* (xliii. 11-44) needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

Bishop Gibson had recorded, on the authority of Mr. Foxcroft, Rector of Wiverby, some discoveries here before the days of Pointer and Stukeley; but in 1857-58 Mrs. Miles, the wife of the Rector of East Bridgeford, investigated the site more thoroughly, and was rewarded with an abundant and varied find. Seven miles further, and we come to *Ad Pontem*. This expression puzzled Salmon in his *New Survey of England*, and after him Thompson Watkin; but, of course, nothing is more common in Latin than the use of the preposition for "at," of which there are numerous instances, from Ennius onward. That the Trent had to be crossed, and crossed by a bridge, is manifest. The point is the situation of the bridge, and this is impartially discussed by Thompson Watkin, who gives full detail of a bridge near Crumwell, too far from East Bridgeford, but admirably suited to the name *Ad Pontem*. On the whole, it seems most reasonable to adopt the views of Bishop Bennet and Mr. Leman, who are for Thorpe, where Roman masonry has been found. Horsley inspected the locality, and decided for Farndon, close by, the bridge perhaps, in his opinion, being near the present ferry, where I remember to have been drenched in a thunderstorm in 1854. He has been followed by Reynolds and Mannert.

Another stage of seven miles brings us to *Crococolana*, somewhere hard by the Collinghams. Bishop Gibson has a free hand, Camden passing it over, and he is attracted by a large field near Long Collingham, where coins of Constantine have been found. Mr. Leman's note is incorporated in Nicholls' *History of Leicestershire* (i. 147, etc.). He prefers Burgh, near Collingham, and Reynolds agrees with him. Lapie, whose measures have stopped him at "prope Sverston" (Screveton), stops again at Winthorpe, and Mannert's site is "prope Warren House," on which, perhaps, some Nottinghamshire archæologist can throw light. There appears to be no reason to diverge from the Foss Way between *Crococolana* and *Lindum*.



## The Church of the Blessed Virgin, Burham, Kent.

BY J. RUSSELL LARKBY.

**S**TANDING in its mournful God's-acre, and quite alone save for a few scattered farm buildings, the Church of the Blessed Virgin at Burham brings home to one the intense pathos of a deserted church. The sighing of the wind in the river grasses, the pattering of rain on the gaunt, colourless windows, linked with the cold and gloomy skies of a very stormy August, completed a picture of absolute yet fascinating loneliness seldom seen in this country.

There is something touchingly solemn in this church, standing bleak and bare on the banks of the tidal Medway, within whose gloomy walls nothing human is heard save the words of the Burial Office. What a contrast from the day of consecration, when the altar leapt with colours, and the walls were first kissed by the mystic incense cloud!

Common sense, of course, dictated the erection of another church in the modern village, and so it comes about that the ancient church is deserted, but not neglected; all signs of life denied it, save for a violet altar and a wooden cross.

The first Norman church, of which some vestiges still remain, was, to all appearance, of the type common to the district—an aisleless nave, probably without a tower, and a square chancel. Generally speaking, this church was of similar dimensions to the present structure. Tufa is very commonly used for the quoins at the north-west corner of the nave, the south wall (where there is a blocked Norman light entirely of that material), north wall, north-east angle of the church, and at the base of the chancel walls. Indeed, the only place where tufa is not found is in the west tower, which, seen from the exterior, is wholly Perpendicular. This use of tufa in undoubted Norman work, and its absence in later building well agrees with the general character of the churches in the district. Accepting, therefore, the use of tufa to be an indication of early work, it is safe to say that the Norman church extended

to the east as far as the present chancel, since that material is extensively used at the base of the chancel walls. Another and quite as important a point may be here men-

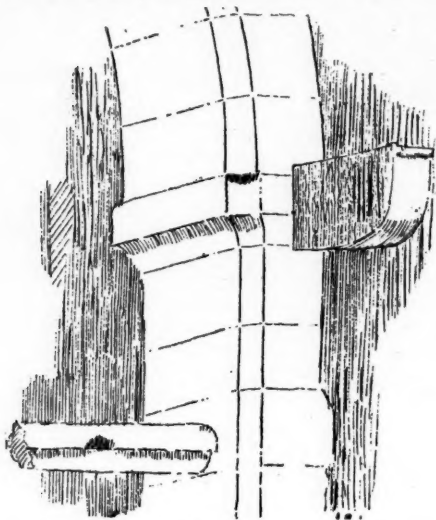


FIG. 1.

tioned in support of this. A break in the south wall between the first and second windows, and a corresponding break in the north, seems to indicate the division between nave and chancel; the internal measurement from this break to the east wall is 21 feet, and from north to south 23 feet, giving practically a square chancel, or an arrangement eminently in consonance with Norman plans.

The first material alteration to the plan of the Norman structure was the construction of a north aisle of three bays, which, from the character of the abacus (Fig. 1), seems to have taken place in Transitional Norman times. The arches are plainly chamfered on the edges, and the masonry most carefully tooled and jointed; the chamfer is carried over the abacus, and continues to the ground without worked base or stop.

Soon after these alterations the church was still further enlarged by the addition of a south aisle, the side of approach. Here the work is similar to that in the north wall, with the exception that the capitals are wanting.

In order to effect these alterations it was obviously necessary to destroy the original Norman lights. This was done, though the outlines of two still remain, one on either side of the nave, and both *between* the inserted arches, thus showing them to be in the earlier portions of the wall—those portions in which tufa is used.

During the early part of the thirteenth century structural operations were again in progress; these appear to have been the destruction of the north aisle, and the consequent reduction of that wall to its Norman and present-day form. Instead, however, of opening the original Norman lights, the Early English builders inserted two small lancet lights, one under the point of each arch of the newly filled up arcade.

Whether at this time the south aisle was treated in a similar manner it is difficult to ascertain, but probably not, as there is an entire absence of any work earlier than *circa* 1330, a trefoil headed Decorated window being of that period. The two chief windows of the south wall, and also the buttress, are Perpendicular; the latter is massive, and owing to the alterations and, last of all, the insertion of larger windows, its presence seems to suggest that the fifteenth-century architect considered the wall unsafe.

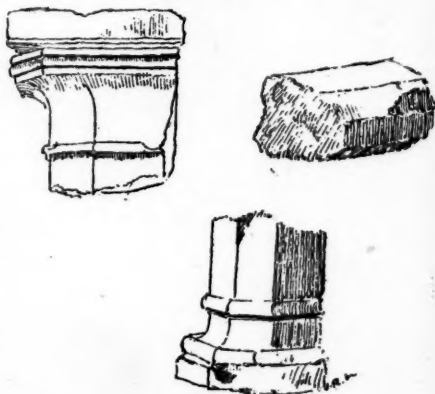


FIG. 2.

The next alterations in plan appear to have been the insertion of columns and arches in both walls of the chancel, thus forming north and south chapels. These

were probably erected during the Decorated period; they are now blocked up, thus giving the chancel the same dimensions it had during the Norman period.

Lying in the Decorated window of the south wall are some fragments of capitals illustrated at Fig. 2. I am uncertain as to what portion of the church they belong to, but it is possible that they are the only remaining fragments of the fourteenth-century chancel



FIG. 3.

chapels. The ancient double iron cross shown at Fig. 3 also rests in this window. At the extremity it is flattened and pierced by three holes for the insertion of nails, and from this it seems likely that the object formed some feature of ornament to woodwork. The church has, unfortunately, lost so much of its internal decoration that any opinion as to the use of this cross is really little more than conjecture. The form is known to Heralds as the cross of Lorraine,

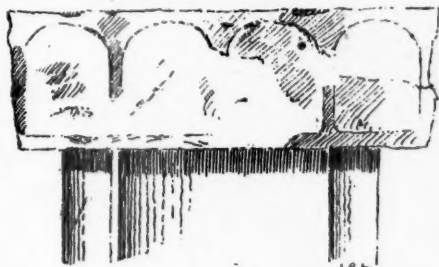


FIG. 4.

being ecclesiastically one of a group of three to serve as marks of hierarchical distinction, this particular shape being assigned to Cardinals and Archbishops.

Immediately under the same window is a piscina, marking the position of an altar which stood to the west of the screen or other division between nave and chancel. A third altar would, of course, stand without the screen on the north side of the nave.

In the splay of the south-west Perpen-

dicular light are three ancient stone fragments. Two of these, certainly Norman, are of Betersden marble, and form portions of a font. The other fragment, the drain of a piscina, is of the fifteenth century, and may have had some connection with the high altar.

The font (Fig. 4), consisting of a massive block 2 feet 6 inches square, is Norman, but the central and disengaged columns are modern restorations. The bowl is ornamented with semicircular arches, which, owing to the extreme hardness of the material, are but slightly recessed.



### Notes made in Miltenberg.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, HON. LLD., F.R.S.L.



RECENT visit to Miltenberg in Bavaria was undertaken without any archaeological purpose, but a few notes made there may not be without interest for some readers of the *Antiquary*.

Miltenberg stands in a lovely section of the valley of the Main, between the river and the forest-clad hills that overlook it. To the antiquary its chief interests now are its fine picturesque houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. These structures, partly of wood and partly of stone or brick, are a delight to the eye of the artist. One of the finest, the Hotel zum Riesen, has a partly rhyming inscription showing that it was built in 1590.

The Markt Platz has several of these remarkable examples of domestic architecture. Here is Schönebrunnen that came from Nuremberg in the fifteenth century, and the old houses leading to the Schnatterlochthurm of the city wall, above which is seen a part of the old castle and the tree-clad hills behind it. In the Middle Ages it must have been a typical town. The schloss was built whilst Miltenberg belonged to the lords of Mainz, and, like the town wall, is assigned to the fifteenth century. The castle was ruined in 1552, but has since been rebuilt, at least partially, and it is still a residence.

Much of the town wall still remains, though much has been taken down, and what remains has been pierced through in many places and for various purposes. At the extreme ends of the town stand the Spitzthurm and the Würtemburgthurm, two lofty towers, which in the days when they were first erected must have been splendid coigns of vantage from which to detect the approach of a foeman's army, whether he came by land or water. The older part of the town, still known as the Altstadt or Schwarzviertel, with its high houses and narrow streets, must have at once been picturesque and insanitary. The town benefits by the river, the forest, and the redstone quarries, which were already known in the time of the Romans. High up on the hill that overlooks the town is the Ringwall, a Roman fortress which has been excavated, and from which many objects of interest have been taken. A little further away are the Heunensäulen, great stone pillars, which may once have formed part of a Roman or prehistoric temple, or which may have remained all these ages near the ancient quarry whence they were dug. Some of these pillars have been removed to museums at Nuremberg and Munich, but others still remain in their original habitat in the depth of the forest.

Near Miltenberg are several pleasant and picturesque towns and villages, Burgstadt, Henbach, Amorbach, Frendenberg, and others within easy distance.

At Burgstadt there is one of those pieces of religious statuary so common in Bavaria. It stands upon what in England would be called an altar-tomb, and has inscriptions on the front and two sides, but not on the back. The inscription at one end appears to be older, but is imperfect. The stone has been broken, and the portion that remains is built into the later masonry. The lines were to me illegible. On the front are the effigies of Leonhardt Schneider and his wife. They are both in the act of prayer, and the lady has a rosary in her hand. The inscription reads:

als man zehet ein Tausend sechs hundert dreizehen iar dis Crucifix vff Gerichtet war + Anno ein Tausend sechs hundert vierzeihen den 11 Feb ist see seliglich in gott verschiden der ernahfte Lenhart Schneider dessen Seelen genedig sein wolle. Amen. Anno ein Tauset sechs den [a blank space] Starb die Tugentsam

frau margaretha Schneider en Weilandt des Ehrenhafften Lenhart Schneiders eheliche Hausfrau deren seelen got Genedig sein wolle. Amen.

#### CONCILIUM NICENVM.

Hoc De est Q. imago Docet, sed nō De ipsa.  
Hāc recolas sedimente cōlas, Q. cōris in illa.  
Ist vñ Christv sed Christv colepistv.  
Dis bild bedevt Gott unsern Herren.  
Den Sollen wir in seinem heiligen Ehren.  
Nicht das das bild Gott Selber seij.  
Sonder das wir Gottes gedenken darbeij.

#### TREN: I. CAPIT.

O Ihr alle die ihr für über gehet.  
Bedenket von herzen und sehet eben.  
Ob auch ein schmerz gleich diesem seij.  
Dardurch ihr erlöst auch hollischer pein.

#### MAT 8.

Die vögel im lufft und fuchs im walt  
Ihre hollen haben und nester haben all.  
Des menschen Sohn aber uf dieser welt  
Nichts hat da er sein heiliges haupt hinleit.  
Darumb ihr menschen in gemein  
Inniglich bedenkt dass leiden mein.  
last euch solches zu herzen gehm.  
Dan solchs euch erworben dess himmelskron.

In one corner by the head of the man are a coat of arms and the initials L. S.

A little past Amorbach, turning from the highway by a side-path, and passing some of the small chapels so common in this part of Germany, we reach the Amorsbrunn. The water of this well has long had a reputation as a remedy against sterility. The Amorsbrunnen Kapelle is remarkable for a fine painting on its exterior of St. Christopher. This was painted in 1900 by a well-known German artist, Herr P. Otto Schaefer. It is vigorously executed, though somewhat conventional in its interpretation of the legend of the giant who carried the Christ-child over the river. The interior of the chapel is quite simple. There are various votive offerings, a tree of Jesse carved in wood, pictures and statues. One of these has this inscription:

Dem allerhöchsten und dem h. Amor zu Amorbach diesem zu Ehren habe diese Bildniss wegen glückliche erhaltener Leibesfrucht aus Dankbarkeit Herr Christoph Amorus Planer Stadtrath in Würzburg und dessen Frau Katharina Sabina Planer geborne Gotha in hierher gestiftet, Anno 1655.

The modern Miltenberg has three Roman Catholic churches, one Protestant church, and a Jewish synagogue. It has a Volksschule, a Lateinschule, a Handelschule, and a Töchter-schule. A handsome bridge has recently



been erected over the Main, thus greatly improving the communication of Miltenberg with the fertile country on the other side of the river. In the Alte Schloss is the Konrady Sammlung. This is a collection formed by two gentlemen of that name, and now the property of the surviving brother. Although accessible to the public, it is not much known. It is miscellaneous in character, and includes a number of oil paintings, mainly of German and Italian schools. There is also an extensive series of drawings, etchings, etc., including examples by Rubens, Poussin, Lucas Cranach, Dürer, Aldegraver, B. Brehm, etc. There are also interesting examples of wood-carving. The MSS. include German books of the fourteenth century and some fine examples of church music books. There are also coins and cameos. A large part of the Konrady Sammlung is devoted to local antiquities. Many relics of the Roman epoch that have from time to time been dug up are preserved here. There are many inscribed tiles, pottery, and miscellaneous objects. There is in the tower of the new Mainbrücke a small collection of Roman antiquities belonging to the town. There are various examples of pottery, mostly fragmentary, and some coins (Nero, Marcus Aurelius, Alexander Severus, etc). An altar made of the local red sandstone has lost the upper part, but the inscription on the front remains, and is as follows:

FORTVNÆ  
SACRVM  
C VALER  
QVIRINA  
TITVS X  
LEGIONIS  
EX CORNI  
CVLARIO  
COS

I do not know if the Roman antiquities in these two collections have been subjected to expert examination, but the number of the relics is sufficiently great to make it desirable that they should receive scientific exposition. These evidences would contribute, it is safe to say, an interesting chapter to the local history of the district. This is all the more desirable, as Wirth's refer-

ences to Roman Miltenberg are somewhat scanty.\*

On the Laurentiusbrücke is a statue of St. John Nepomuk, whose figure is to be seen on so many of the bridges of South Germany. The method of his martyrdom was by drowning, and he is therefore regarded as the patron of rivers, bridges, and fords. On the pedestal is a chronogram, which I transcribe, adding the Arabic numerals in the right-hand margin.

S IOANNI	...	...	2
TEVTONIÆ	...	...	6
SPLEND(o)RI	...	...	551
BOHEMIÆ	...	...	1001
HONORI	...	...	1
CLIENS	...	...	151
FAVTORI	...	...	6
ITA EREXIT	...	...	12
G I G.			1630

There is a yearly pilgrimage from Miltenburg to Dettelbach. At half-past five in the clear morning of a beautiful August day the pilgrims streamed out of the Franciscan church, where they had already heard Mass and a sermon, and formed themselves into a loose marching order. Priests bearing lighted candles, a crucifer, banner-bearers, and a small brass band lead the way. Many of the friends of the pilgrims went with them through the Wurtemberg gate and along the highway. Then the priests returned to the church, the banners were folded, and the prose of a pilgrimage began. They were mostly people of the hard working class, men and women, and carried with them an impedimenta of every kind, from an Alpine knapsack to a Gladstone bag. Behind the procession came two waggons, one filled with luggage and the other ready for the reception of any who should find the road too rough or difficult. A five days' march is not within the strength of everyone, and even on a pilgrimage the flesh is sometimes weak, when the spirit is more than willing. The pilgrims had for leader or spiritual

\* The *Chronik der Stadt Miltenberg*, bearbeitet von M. Joseph Wirth (Miltenberg, 1890), though full of curious matter, is a collection of materials rather than a history, and as it was written in the first half of the nineteenth century is necessarily incomplete.

director a comfortable-looking Franciscan priest. The disciples of the poor little man of Assisi keep up the tradition of the founder in sharing in the common life of the people. The origin of this pilgrimage was in the seventeenth century. Old Miltenberg, with its narrow streets huddled together and enclosed by the town wall, suffered from frequent visitations of pestilence. The harvest of death was a full one between 1607 and 1631, and the burghers in their trouble made a vow that they would make a yearly pilgrimage to the Marien Kapelle at Dettelbach. The picture of the Virgin there must already have been of some note. In two centuries the pilgrimage has not become obsolete. New importance was given to it by a nervous sickness that followed in the wake of the French army in 1813-14, and again in 1866, when cholera followed the visitation of Bavaria by the Prussian army. On these occasions the vow was formally renewed. When through stress of the times—as during the Franco-German war—the pilgrimage could not be carried out, a deputation was sent to Dettelbach with the grateful offerings of the Miltenbergers. There are special hymns for the pilgrims to sing as they march. One verse may be quoted:

“ Wenn einst Noth und Krankheits jammer  
Nahen sollte uns'rer Stadt,  
Oder schon in jeder Kammer  
Sich das Gift geschlichen hat;  
Dann, o dann gedenke Aller,  
Die nach Dettelbach als Waller  
Fromm gepilgert jedes Jahr,  
Dich zu ehren am Altar.”

The pilgrimage begins on August 13, and marches, singing and praying, to Neunkirchen, where they attend service and rest for half an hour. Then they go through the forest to Bronnbach, where two hours' rest is allowed. The next stay is at Neubrunn, where a special Mass is said for the pilgrims. At Büttelbrunn there is a rest of half an hour, when they proceed to Würzburg. This city they enter in festal procession, and go to the Augustinerkirche, where a Mass is said for them. At one in the afternoon they set out for Rottendorf, where they rest half an hour, and then enter upon the final stage for Dettelbach, which they reach on the Festival of the Assumption of the Virgin.

A sermon and High Mass for the well-being of the town of Miltenberg brings the first half of the pilgrimage to a close. The object of the pilgrim has been attained, and the return journey is performed to the same accompaniments of prayer and sacred song. The five days of religious and pedestrian exercise conclude with a short sermon in the Franciscan church. As we saw them go forth, so we watched them return, amid a crowd of welcoming friends. A pilgrimage in the twentieth century is not so arduous an undertaking as it must have been in the seventeenth or in the thirteenth century, but it is not exactly a pleasure trip.

It was like a peep into the Middle Ages to see the pious pilgrims on their way to the Gnadenbild at Dettelbach, and to listen to their grateful hymn of deliverance from the dreaded pestilence that mowed down the populations of the cramped and insanitary towns of the “good old times.”



### An Italian Eye-witness of the Coronation of Charles II.

BY AZEGLIO VALGIMIGLI,  
*Lecturer on Italian in the Owens College, Manchester.*



R. MARIANO DESIDERI, an Italian scholar, has lately published a MS. formerly belonging to the noble family of Roccabianca di Ripatransone, giving an account of the coronation of Charles II., written by an Italian eye-witness. This was Giuseppe Castelli, sometime Governor of the Abruzzi, a man of great valour, who was in the suite of Prince Alessandro Farnese, one of the guests at the coronation. The description given is the more interesting from an historical point of view as the year 1661 saw the restoration of the Monarchy in England. In view of the recent coronation, it may be of interest to give some account of the MS., which has been ably edited by Prof. Desideri, of the Liceo Regio, Tivoli. The description of the coronation forms part of a larger MS.,

entitled "Itinerario, o sincero racconto del viaggio fatto da me G. C. (i.e., Giuseppe Castelli), per l'Italia, Francia, Spagna, *Inghilterra*, Olanda, Fiandra e Germania." \* The author begins his account of the coronation with an invective against Cromwell. "I will not," he says, "renew the memory of the most strange and frightful tragedy that the world has ever seen." "It pleased God," he quaintly continues, "to relieve mankind of the Protector, and Charles, aided by General Monk and the Royalists, came to the throne." The public entry into London took place on Monday, April 22, 1661, the day preceding St. George's Day. The cortège extended over three miles. The author minutely describes four triumphal arches that had been erected, representing Abundance, Concord, Joy, and the Restoration of the Monarchy. All along the route the buildings were lavishly decorated with magnificent carpets and costly tapestry. At seven on the morning of April 22, the King, accompanied by his suite, went to the Tower of London, where all who were to take part in the pageant had assembled. Castelli gives a minute description of the procession. First came a drum, followed by trumpeters and the Duke of York's Guards on horseback; then came forty outriders, clad in red tunics, with silver lace. The esquires of the Knights of the Bath were followed by representatives of the Court of Chancery,

the Master of the Ceremonies, cup-bearers, shield-bearers, and others. The seventy Knights of the Bath, in their robes, were followed by the judges and the Earl Marshal. Then a drum, twelve trumpeters, the mace-bearer, sergeant, and trumpeter, all superbly attired. Next came the several orders of the nobility, followed by many heralds, with cassocks of blue velvet and embroidered lace, bearing the Royal Arms. The Lord Chancellor and mace-bearers were followed by other judges. After the Lord High Treasurer came representatives of the Dukedoms of Normandy and of Aquitaine. These were immediately followed by the Duke of York, with ten pages and twenty footmen in splendid uniforms. Then came the Constable of England, with twelve mace-bearers, and the Lord High Chamberlain. Finally appeared His Majesty, clad in the royal robes embroidered with gold lace, riding a white horse sumptuously caparisoned. His Majesty was surrounded by a bodyguard of noblemen and gentlemen, all splendidly attired. Then came General Monk, dressed in a superb uniform; then the Captain of Halberdiers, with halberd. The soldiers, Castelli notes, had a uniform like the Germans. A drum and four trumpeters came later, followed by the Royal Guards on horseback. These numbered 250, and carried carbines in their hands. A volunteer guard of gentlemen on horseback was headed by the Lieutenant of the Tower of London. In this order the cavalcade, numbering 1,500, went to the royal palace. The following day, April 23, being the feast of St. George, His Majesty went by water to the neighbouring Church of St. Peter, whither he was escorted by the noblemen and barons who were present on the preceding day. The barons, earls, marquises, and dukes headed the procession. Then followed three carrying swords, symbolizing Justice, Fortitude, and Mercy, the last blunted as a sign of mercy. Next came the Chancellor, the Constable, the Chamberlain, the Duke of York, General Monk with the crown in his hand, and the Duke of Buckingham with a silver globe, symbolizing the world. On entering the church the King sat on a chair near the throne, which was placed in the centre under the dome.

\* Dott. Mariano Desideri: *Relazione delle solenne incoronazione di Carlo Stuart, Re d'Inghilterra, seguita il giorno della festa di S. Giorgio l'anno di nostro Signore MDCLXI. Da un Manoscritto inedito del tempo.* Tivoli: Tipografia Majella, 1902. Castelli was born August 13, 1626, at Ripatransone, and in 1645 married Selvaggia Cemiconi. In November, 1655, he was attacked by three men, and in the skirmish he shot and fatally wounded one of them, Francesco Rossi, "capitano del presidato." The cause of the quarrel is not stated, but the effect was that Castelli had to flee. After varied wanderings, he became steward to a rich family of Padua, and then was "segretario e uomo di spada" to Count Manini. He next tried shopkeeping at Venice, and lost by the venture. After visiting Modena, Bologna, and other cities, he joined in a private capacity the suite of Prince Alessandro Farnese, and at Lyons had an official position assigned to him. His travels in the service of this Prince are narrated in the MS. He retired in 1665, rejoined his wife after these years of separation, and held various important positions, including that of Governor of the Abruzzi. His wife died in 1697, and he himself in 1699.

After many hymns had been sung, the King arose and took his seat near the altar, and listened to a long sermon preached by a Bishop. This ended, the Chancellor marched round the three sides of the church, asking in a loud voice all the dukes, marquises, earls, knights, and barons assembled if they wished to have Charles II. as their king. To which all answered: "Yes, yes! Long live the King!" This done, the King sat on the chair that had belonged to St. Edward, and was invested with his regal robes. The ceremony of anointing was performed by William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, the same that had ministered to the King's father on the scaffold. Then two sceptres, one of which was said to be St. Edward's, were placed in the King's hands. He was then crowned with a magnificently jewelled crown. The King now for the first time assumed a position on the royal throne in view of the people. The Duke of York and all the other noblemen advanced to swear allegiance to the new King. Whilst the oath was being administered the Chancellor proclaimed on all sides the coronation of the King, exhorting all to show their fealty, and promising that on doing so they would find him a loving prince and father. Whilst this proclamation was being made, gold and silver coins were thrown among those assembled.

The ceremony ended, His Majesty went to the Great Hall of Parliament, where that morning he banqueted under a superb canopy, with the Duke of York and, at other tables, all the nobility and members of Parliament who were present. We give in full Castelli's narrative of the following interesting episode:

"Half-way through the banquet there appeared in the hall a knight in full armour, with an esquire carrying his shield, followed by other persons. Having reached the table at which the King was seated, he raised his vizor, and challenged anyone who did not consider legitimate the coronation of the King. He declared that he was ready to maintain it, and to give the lie to anyone of diverse sentiment from his own. As a proof of this, he threw down his glove on the floor as a challenge, and waited for some time to see if anyone moved. No one having come forward to contradict him, he was honoured

by the King with various viands and a bowl of wine. The knight, having humbly thanked His Majesty, forthwith withdrew. The banquet ended the ceremonies. That same evening all over the city bonfires were lighted as a sign of public rejoicing." "Thesel oyal demonstrations of joy," our author concludes, "proved the universal jubilation over the restoration of the rightful King to his father's throne."



### Kensington Turnpike Road in 1811.

**T**HE London Topographical Society have made a notable addition to the available "*Londina Illustrata*" by unearthing and reproducing in facsimile the coloured plan of the highway from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (Addison Road) which was prepared with so much elaboration and care by Joseph Salway, the surveyor to the Kensington Turnpike Trustees in 1811. The original plan is on fifteen numbered sheets, which are bound into enormous volumes, each sheet as bound occupying two sections or pages. This valuable record reached its present resting-place in the MS. Department of the British Museum after the dispersion of the archives of the old Commissioners of Sewers. The minuteness and completeness of the drawing is in a measure due to the size, 45 by 24½ inches, and the scale, 1 inch to 20 feet. There are detailed plans of both sides of the road, and along the top of each sheet elevations are given of every house, every structure, every object on the north side, including trees and foliage. The aspect generally is that of a highroad as it leaves an old country town, and although the stage-coach is not depicted on the roadway, we know it was a familiar object. This was the great highway to Bath and the West. The sound of the post-horn brought eager faces to the windows of these old houses many a time and oft. Nowadays we do not realize that we are on the Bath road even when we leave Hounslow; not till we reach the open country beyond Maidenhead do we begin



to dream of stage-coaches and look out for the old posting inns. In 1811 the traveller by coach must have felt at Hyde Park Corner what the traveller by motor-car or cycle feels when he has left Maidenhead behind him. Let us note some of the points that offered themselves for observation between Piccadilly and Hammersmith when Mr. Joseph Salway was busy over this plan and picture of the old turnpike road.

The turnpike houses or shelters are placed at either side of the road, and the footway from Piccadilly passes behind them. As we leave the toll-gate we already see the single wooden rail with uprights, characteristic of a country roadway, which at various points marks off sections of the side-walk; stretching into the westward vista are lines of wooden posts for the oil-lamps, fabled wonder of the rural mind of those days, all numbered in our plan; we leave Grosvenor Place on our left, then St. George's Hospital and St. George's Terrace. Opposite the hospital on the other side of the way an object is marked "Weighing engine," and we see the trees and foliage in the park. Presently we come to Knightsbridge Foot Barracks, and note the sentry-box standing in the side-walk just beyond the White Horse Inn. On the other side of the way is the Conduit House, and a series of dwelling-houses, also the Queen's Head Inn and Knightsbridge Chapel. A little further and we pass two inns, the White Hart and the Fox, between which the Westbourne Brook passes under the roadway, its course through the park being discernible in the perspective. The bridge which carried the road over this brook was called Knightsbridge Bridge. The next elevation on the north side of the plan is the Cannon Brewhouse, the cannon on the top being duly depicted; then comes another series of dwelling-houses. In the meantime we have passed on the south side a succession of houses and gardens and a floorcloth manufactory. The next series of elevations is labelled "High Row," and opposite these on the south side are Sloane Street and Queen's Buildings, where the Fulham Road leads into Knightsbridge. West of the junction with the Fulham Road the south side of the thoroughfare is called Middle Row. Near the corner of Sloane Street an

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object is marked "Cobbler's stall," and at the point of Middle Row, between Fulham Road and Knightsbridge, we see the "Watch House and Engine House." The next elevation westward is the Horse Barracks, and here is a stone marked " $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Hyde Park Corner." A few years after Salway made his drawing, Colonel Rawdon Crawley came to these barracks one Sunday morning to see his friend Captain Macmurdo in the affair of the Marquis of Steyne. The barracks with their outlying buildings continue for some distance, and on the south side we have Trevor Terrace, another floorcloth manufactory, and South Place. Beyond the barracks is a stretch of the park wall on one side of the road and trees on the other. Then we come to a roadside inn on the north side, called the Halfway House, near which is an entrance gate into the park. Opposite this gateway, on the south side, is the residence of Lord Stair. Then we have another stretch of the park wall and trees on the north side, and a line of trees along the footway on the south side. Here between lamp-posts numbered 57 and 58 we pass a milestone inscribed "1 mile from Hyde Park Corner." We remember a former state of the London water-supply as we note the frequent pumps marked in Salway's plan. A few paces east of the milestone, on the south side, we see Gray's nursery and seed shop, the property eastward of these being marked "James Vere, Esq." Westward of the milestone, among various properties marked, is a large residence, designated "William Wilberforce, Esq." All along the roadway in this region runs the wall of the park, with trees here and there; the south side consists of residences, westward of which a row of houses leads up to and beyond Gore Lane. These houses are called High Row. There are two inns here, the Prince of Wales and, at the corner of Gore Lane, the Hand and Flower, horse-troughs in front of each of them. High Row extends about 100 feet east of the corner of Gore Lane, and the eastern extremity of the row marks the boundary between the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and Kensington. In front of High Row the space to the footway is occupied by gardens. On the opposite side of the way is a well, surrounded by a

railing. West of Gore Lane the High Row is distinguished as High Row, Kensington Gore. From this point to the corner of Gloucester Road the footway is bordered by a hedge and ditch, like a country lane. Over and beyond the wall and the barracks on the north side we have a view of dense foliage. From the corner of Gloucester Road we see two toll-bars, one stretching to the barracks opposite, the other across Gloucester Road itself. On the east side of the barracks are the park gates and a lodge. The next feature westward is the turning on the left (beyond the residence or property of George Aust, Esq.), called Love Lane, with a brook running at its side; about 120 feet further on is a stone marked "1½ miles from Hyde Park Corner," and a few paces beyond this we come to Kensington House, once the home of the Duchess of Portsmouth, where Elphinstone, the translator of "Martial," kept a school, and where Mrs. Inchbald ended her days. A little further west, on the other side of the way, is Palace Gate, and the trees and foliage beyond are those of Kensington Gardens. We are now in the old Court suburb. The houses stand close together on both sides of the way; their general character may be traced in the present aspect of High Street. The gateway marked "Palace Gate" still exists. We pass New Tavern Yard and Kensington Place on the north side, Young Street on the south, and there before us is the old Kensington parish church, and Church Street taking its course northward as it does to-day. How like, and yet how unlike, the present aspect and this picture of the familiar corner as it was in 1811! The church depicted by Salway was not a very ancient one; it was built in 1694, reconstructed in 1704. The tower was added in 1772. The church lasted till 1869, when it was pulled down, and the present fabric, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, came into existence. Looking about us in the High Street, we are struck by the large number of inns and hostleries. We notice an alley called Brown's Buildings, near which Salway marked the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, and St. Margaret, Westminster; another *cul de sac* is called Red Lion Yard; there is an opening called "Way to Clarence House."

The elevations of houses beyond the church continue for some distance, to No. 21, Lower Phillimore Place, and then to No. 28, Phillimore Place. The next sheet of the plan shows us Holland Park on the north side, and takes us as far as Holland Lane. A little further on is a picture of the White Horse Inn on the north side, and from this point there are banks, hedges, and ditches on both sides of the road, which runs through open country as far as Stanford Brook. The view terminates at Counter's Bridge, and includes a plan of Lee and Kennedy's nursery. At this point the responsibilities of the Kensington Turnpike Trustees ceased. Our stage-coach now enters upon the Hammer-smith division of the road, and presently will pass the toll-gate which stood just westward of North End Road within the memory of many now living.

The value of this document is very imperfectly suggested in the foregoing jottings, which attempt merely to indicate some of the many features of interest. Happily, a commentary on Salway's plan will be furnished by Colonel W. F. Prideaux and published in the *Annual Record* of the Society for 1902. This announcement will give general satisfaction, for no more important addition to the *materia topographica* of London has been made for a very long time.

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH, F.S.A.

16, Clifford's Inn,  
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### Some Hull Merchants' Marks.

COMMUNICATED BY THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.G.S.

(Concluded from p. 271.)



HERE are many buildings which appear to be more immediately appropriate than churches to the exhibition of merchants' marks. Besides the merchants' marks and monograms on the tombstones of Holy Trinity Church, shortly to be noticed, there are others in different parts of the town, and particularly on the old Grammar School, where in three places in stone let into the wall

are to be seen the same mark, with the letter W at its foot, and the letter G across its stem, between the date 1583 (Fig. 4). This mark evidently belongs to William Gee, merchant of the staple, and thrice Mayor of Hull, through whose exertions and contribution the school was rebuilt by subscription in 1578, with a large room above it, called the Merchants' Hall. In this room the



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.

Chartered Company of "The Governor, Assistants, and Fellowship of Merchants inhabiting the town of Kingston-upon-Hull" (of which an account appears in Mr. Frost's "Notices") met for upwards of 120 years for the transaction of their business. In the wall at the west end of the Grammar School is another merchant's mark on stone, consisting of the letters W. W. between the date 1583, with a representation over them of the sun. This punning-mark, or semi-rebus, probably belongs to William Wilson, who, in the following year, 1584, was Mayor of the town. We find another mark in a situation still more closely connected with the trade of the owner, being over the archway of a warehouse in High Street, nearly opposite to Chapel Lane. A rough sketch of it is given in Greenwood's *Pictures of Hull* (Fig. 5). This is placed upon an escutcheon in stone, supported by two winged horses above a coat of arms, which, though nearly effaced by time, is evidently that of the Merchant Adventurers; the mark itself also indicates that the person to whom it belonged was a member of that company. Another stone, higher up in the wall, contains the following lines:

Nil habeo, omnia a Jehova,  
Cui soli omnis honor et gloria—

with, according to Greenwood's copy, the letters and figure "F. R. 3." below them.

Mr. Frost, however, considered that the first of these letters was J, and not F, and that the mark itself is that of John Ramsden, whose tombstone on the north side of the chancel of the church of Holy Trinity contains precisely the same mark (Fig. 6) upon an escutcheon between the date 1637, and informs us that he was twice Mayor of Hull and Merchant Adventurer, and that he departed this life on December 7, 1637.

Having now furnished some data from which a general notion may be formed of the importance attached to merchants' marks in the Middle Ages, attention may be drawn to the tombstones bearing such marks which yet remain in Holy Trinity Church, for in St. Mary's Church there are probably none. The oldest monument in this stately edifice, and the only one where brasses have escaped the devastation committed at the time of the Reformation, is that of Richard Bylt, an alderman and merchant of this town, lying near the altar-table on the south side of the chancel. Below the figures of a man and woman in brass is an inscription in monkish Latin verse, from which it appears that Bylt died of the plague on October 2 in the year 1451. From a ludicrous error committed in Gent's *History of Hull*, left uncorrected by Hadley and Tickell, half of the lines, being



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

under the man, are ascribed to Bylt, and the other half being under the woman, to his wife; the fifty is taken away from the year of our Lord, and made to designate the lady's age, whereby the date ascribed to the death of Bylt is fixed in the year 1401 instead of 1451. Below the inscription upon a brass escutcheon is the merchant's mark of Bylt (Fig. 7), which, however, contains nothing to

connect his identity with his name, or to indicate that he was a member of any particular company. The next in order of date, whose mark appears on his tombstone, is interred on the south side of the chancel, with this inscription over his grave: "Here resteth James Clarkson, thrice Mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull, Merchant Adventurer, and free of Eastland, who died the 17th day of November, Ann. Dom. 1587, in the true faith of Jesus Christ." The mark on the stone contains the characteristic feature of that of the Merchant Adventurers, 4 (supposed by some, from its similarity to the figure 4, to be intended to represent the four quarters of the globe), has the initial letter of Clarkson's Christian name on the left hand of the stem, across which the letter C is placed for the first syllable of his surname, the second syllable being supplied by a figure

graved upon it in an escutcheon, appears to have belonged to the Company of Merchant Adventurers. In this mark are the initials W P, repeated upon and on each side of the stem of the mark (Fig. 10). Entering upon the seventeenth century, the tombstone of William Barnard, Merchant Adven-

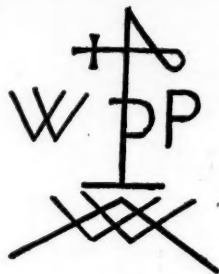


FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.

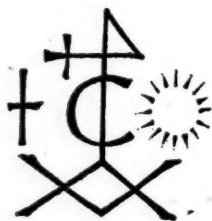


FIG. 8.

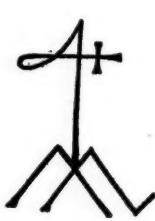


FIG. 9.

representing the sun (Fig. 8), as in the instance mentioned of William Wilson's being represented by the letters W W and a sun. The tombstone of Leonard Wiston, Merchant Adventurer, and once Mayor of this town, which appears from De la Pryme's MS. to have had a place formerly on the south side of the chancel, has been removed into the churchyard. The mark which it bears on an escutcheon (Fig. 9) is similar in the upper part to that of the Merchant Adventurers, and at its foot the right-hand line of the inverted W, intended for Wiston, is made to designate by an additional stroke his Christian name in the letter L. He departed this life February 20, 1598. In the same year, on July 8, died Walter Pecke, who not only from his tombstone, which lies on the north side of the chancel, but from his merchant's mark en-

turer, and once Mayor of Hull, who died on November 1, 1614, presents us with his merchant's mark on an escutcheon, indicating his membership of the society, and having at its foot the letter W, and upon its stem the letter B (Fig. 11). On another tombstone, greatly defaced, lying on the south side of the chancel, is the mark of Nicholas



FIG. 12.

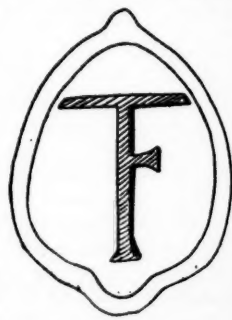


FIG. 13.

Lindley, Merchant Adventurer, and once Mayor of Hull, who died on July 12, 1624. The upper part of the mark is common with that of the Adventurers, and at the lower part the initial letters of Lindley's Christian and surname appear in the shape of a monogram (Fig. 12). Fig. 13 is the merchant's mark of Thomas Ferries, who died in 1631.



The instances enumerated above of merchants' marks having been used as insignia of departed worth, belonged to men who, with scarcely an exception, had discharged the duties of the highest civic offices. And it is a melancholy reflection that, however loved and honoured they might have been, their names only now remain with the bare record on their tombstones of their having had existence.

For the illustrations accompanying this paper I am indebted to Mr. J. O'Hara.



## Llanbadarnfawr and the Abbey of Gloucester.

By JAMES G. WOOD, M.A., LL.B.

THE statement, which Mrs. Murray (following previous writers) has accepted without question (see page 211 of the *Antiquary* for July), that the date of the grant to Gloucester was A.D. 1111 is to be traced to the List of Donations to the Abbey of Gloucester appended to the History of that Abbey, which is generally attributed to the fourteenth century. The dates given in that History are frequently very incorrect, due in many cases to the carelessness of transcribers in dealing with Roman numerals. And here I would enter my protest against editors of charters and such documents extending into words dates given in such numerals. It is most misleading, and gives a fictitious appearance of certainty to the date so printed; while if it is known that, in the original, numerals were used, the explanation of a discrepancy is often not far to seek.

With the History there is published in the Rolls Series the Cartulary of Gloucester, which is a separate and independent work, and appears to have formed the basis of the History. By means of the documents in the Cartulary it is easy in most cases to test and correct the History.

The passage in the List of Donations relating to Llanbadarnfawr is as follows:

"Terra potest cerni Templum datur hicque Paterni.

"De Sancto Paterno in Wallia.

"Anno Domini MCXI. Gilbertus filius Ricardi unus de præcipuis Angliæ principibus dedit ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Gloucestræ terram et ecclesiam Sancti Paterni in Wallia, et omnia quæ ad eam pertinent inter divisiones maris et duarum aquarum; et medietatem magnæ piscaturæ quam fecit; et decimas omnium rerum de suo dominio appendentium ad castellum suum de Penwediche."

The last two words have been assumed by the editor of the History to be the name of some castle of the donor, and it is so indexed accordingly. I believe this to be an entire mistake, and that the entry should have ended with "suum," and "de Penwediche" have been transposed by a transcriber's blunder; and ought, with a correction, to have stood as the heading of the next entry, which appears as "De Petschawe," a name which has puzzled the scribes whenever they met with it, and appears throughout these documents in many forms. I am satisfied that the scribe, after correcting the word, forgot to strike out what he first wrote, and so it appeared as the closing words of the previous entry.

When we come to deal with the charters we shall find that Gilbert speaks of "castellum meum" without any name; while his son Richard writes "castellum meum de Sancto Paterno." So we may dismiss "Penwediche" from further consideration.

It is to this passage (as printed in the first edition of the *Monasticon*) that Tanner refers when he says (*Notitia*, p. 706): "The Church seems to have been given A.D. 1111 to St. Peter's, Gloucester." Camden does not mention the grant, and his editor, Gough, merely copies Tanner. Sir Richard Hoare makes the same statement in his edition of Giraldu (vol. ii., p. 75), that "in the year 1111 Gilbert, son of Richard de Clare, gave to the Church of St. Peter at Gloucester the lands and Church of Saint Paternus in Wales,"

giving as his authority part of the document I have set out.

It is obvious that none of these writers had seen the documents which I proceed to deal with. They form Nos. DXLVII. and following of the Cartulary, and are printed at pp. 73 *sqq.* of vol. ii. of the Rolls Edition.

We first have the original grant by Gilbert fitz Richard to Gloucester, "for the purpose of founding a Priory at St. Padarn's in South Wales, of the Church of St. Padarn and all that belongs to it between the boundaries formed by the sea and two streams as we perambulated them, and, moreover, a moiety of the great fishery . . . also all the tithes of all the Chapels belonging to St. Padarn's, and all oblations brought to the altar of my chapel in my Castle." It then describes the lands as lying between the Radian (Rheidol) and Clarach (which falls into Cardigan Bay, about two miles north of the Rheidol mouth) from the sea up to St. Padarn's ditch and then down along the land of Wymund of St. Owen into the Clarach, "and the right of fishing in all water lying between me and the said monks."

At this point it is interesting to turn to the life of St. Padarn (Rees' *Cambro-British Saints*, p. 192), where the boundaries of the grant of some six centuries before by King Maelgwyn to the saint are given as "from the mouth of the Rheidol passing up that river until it touches the watershed of the river Clarach at its head, and then along the whole length of that river back to the sea."

The identity of this description with that in Gilbert's grant will be apparent to any one familiar with the locality. It goes up the Rheidol past the Devil's Bridge falls, there turning north along the same stream to Nant-y-moch, by the head of which it crosses the hill to the head of the Clarach, and so returns to the sea.

Unfortunately, the name of only one of the witnesses to Gilbert's grant is preserved to us; but that is of "Bernard, Lord Bishop of St. David." Now, Bernard was consecrated to St. David's on September 19, 1115 (see Le Neve's *Fasti*, vol. i., p. 290, and authorities cited), so that it is impossible that this charter should have been granted before that day. It is equally clear that those writers

who have variously stated 1111, 1114, and other years before 1115, as the date of the death of this Gilbert fitz Richard, have been in error, for he certainly was living after Bernard's consecration. The true date of his death is that given by other writers—viz., 1116.

The historian of Gloucester, or his predecessor, probably, therefore originally wrote MDXV. in this entry; and this, by fading of the ink or accidental erasure, was read by the scribe as MDCXI., and so it has come down to us. I have personally met with many such instances.

The next charter is that of Richard fitz Gilbert, the son of Gilbert, the first donor, whom he succeeded as Lord of Cardigan in 1116. This Richard was killed at the Battle of Coed Grono in 1136; so between these two dates lies that of this charter, by which he confirmed his father's grant to Gloucester, including the tithes of "all things that appertain to my Castle of St. Padarn"; and he made a new grant of a house of rest with a garden at Ystrad Meyrick.

The next three charters of the same Richard confirm a grant of Robert Bardeville of certain rights at a mill on the Clarach, the discharge of the monks' woods from forestal rights, and the right of John the priest of Lecche (probably Llewedd, south of Aberystwyth) to attend with his people at the four great annual festivals at St. Padarn, "their mother church," and share in the oblations, his chapelry to revert to Gloucester at his death.

The next charter is by King Henry, and is addressed to Bishop Bernard. There is some mistake here. It cannot be Henry I., for the King is described as Duke of Aquitaine; so it must be Henry II. On the other hand, Bernard had been succeeded by David seven years before Henry II. came to the throne. The date of Bernard's death is not known, and it is possible that he was still living, and the draftsman of the charter did not know of David's successor. This charter in general terms confirms the grants to Gloucester of Gilbert fitz Richard and Richard fitz Gilbert, and by the next charter Bishop David, apparently to give ecclesiastical cognizance to the King's con-

firmation, confirms the grants, stating all particulars as before.

Before the next charter, by Bishop David, dated in 1175, the Welsh had dispossessed "in times of warfare" the monks of Gloucester, and the latter had appealed to the Pope Alexander for restitution. Bishop David, under commission, heard the case, and decided in favour of Gloucester and ordered restitution.

But this does not seem to have been final, for a charter by Bishop Anselm (1230-1247) divided the church and its revenues and the obligation of providing for its services between St. David's and Gloucester equally. There is no longer any mention of a priory, and just as St. David's had centuries before absorbed the episcopate of Llanbadarn, so probably it had now absorbed the conventual establishment.

By the next charter the Abbot and Chapter of Gloucester leased their moiety of the Llanbadarn possessions to one Edward Knowle. But this division seems to have been but temporary, for on March 31, 1257, Henry III. again confirms all the possessions to Gloucester. That they were afterwards taken over by the Abbey of Vale Royal must have been a matter of arrangement between the two abbeys.

We have now to consider the identity of the Gilbert and Richard, the grantors of the first two charters.

Mrs. Murray describes Gilbert as "Gilbert St. [sic] Clare, better known as Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke." This is a serious misapprehension, but it is due to a confusion to be found in several of the best writers.

There were only two Strongbows, and they were respectively the first and the second Earls of Pembroke, Gilbert being created Earl of Pembroke in 1138, and Richard succeeding in 1148, so that both the Gilbert and the Richard whom we have been considering were dead before the first Earl of Pembroke was created.

Our Gilbert fitz Richard was the second son of Richard fitz Gilbert de Bienfadie by Rohais, the foundress of St. Neots, and was generally known as Gilbert of Tonbridge, and was an elder brother of Walter fitz Richard, who, as Lord of Netherwent or Striguil, was the founder of Tintern.

Gilbert fitz Richard had six sons, the eldest of whom was our Richard fitz Gilbert. The second was Gilbert Strongbow, first Earl of Pembroke, who, on the death without issue of Walter fitz Richard, and the consequent reverter to the Crown by the failure of the blood of the first feudatory (a point which I believe has hitherto been totally missed), obtained a new grant of the lordship of Striguil.

The confusion I have mentioned, due to a misreading, misdating, and misinterpreting such documents as the charters of Corneilles, Usk, and Monmouth, has led many writers to affirm that the Gilbert and Richard who were founders of Llanbadarn were lords of Striguil. It is perfectly certain when those charters are relegated to their proper dates that this is simply impossible.

As to the condition of Llanbadarn in 1188, Mrs. Murray has accepted as her authority the account given by Giraldus. In speaking of the place as an abbey, and of its lay abbot, he displays either his ignorance or his want of truth. It never was more than a priory under Gloucester. It is difficult to reconcile his account in 1188 with Bishop David's charter of 1175. There are many incidents in his life which make one suspect that his accounts of Norman foundations are totally unreliable.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

BEFORE the French Academy of Inscriptions there has lately been read a note upon a Græco-Roman mortuary urn of terra-cotta, recently presented to the Louvre Museum. The *Temps* states that the monument bears the figures of skeletons and other features recalling the "Vase of Skeletons" found at Bosco Reale, as well as the same motif in the delirious Bacchante attributed to Scopas. But the most deeply interesting fact about the monument is that it bears unmistakable evidence of that idea of "the dance of death" so often treated by mediæval artists.



The two new rooms at the Louvre Museum containing Egyptian antiquities have now been opened to the public, says the *Builder*, after a careful classification of the objects by M. Bédédite, sub-curator. The principal object is the seated figure of an Egyptian

scribe, sculptured in limestone painted red, discovered in the tomb of Skhem-Ka. Around this statue are grouped the various objects employed by the Egyptian scribes, and a number of coloured statues of wood and stone dating from the twentieth century B.C. The Bibliothèque Nationale has just acquired a valuable manuscript containing copies of sketches in red by Leonardo da Vinci. This document was preserved at Milan until the seventeenth century, and contains also several works on the higher mathematics employed by Da Vinci.

Excavations carried on at Bougrara, in Southern Tunis, have resulted in the laying bare of Roman remains of much interest. The *Sicile* states that these include the forum, the curia, a market, and several temples, of which one, a temple of Mercury, stands out in strong contrast from all that is known of Roman work of the same period by the extreme delicacy of its colouring and the shading of its tints. A large villa has also just been reached, of which the colourings, mosaics, and frescoes are remarkably beautiful.

A Reuter telegram from Athens says: "The Government have decided to restore the 'Lion of Cheroinea,' the monument erected in honour of the heroes who fell in the Battle of Athens and Thebes against Philip. The monument erected by the Athenian Treasury, all the parts of which have been found in the excavations made by the French School at Athens, will also be restored at Delphi under the care of M. Homolle, director of the school at Athens."

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The slim concluding part of vol. viii. of the Essex Archaeological Society's *Transactions* is before us. Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., continues his account of "An Extinct Essex Family"—Wroth of Loughton Hall—and gives the first part of "Records of Tiltey Abbey; an Account of Some Preserved at Easton Lodge." Tiltey was a small Cistercian abbey of which little is known. The "Records" here described are a few miscellaneous documents and a register, compiled by a certain Brother John Feryng about the middle of the fifteenth century, containing records of many of the abbey's scattered possessions and sundry interesting details of expenditure. The *Transactions* also include, besides several minor notes, short papers on "Oliver's Thicks Rampart: an Earthwork near Colchester," by Mr. H. Laver, F.S.A., and on "Some Essex Brasses Recently Refixed," by Messrs. Miller Christy and W. W. Porteous.

Part 2, vol. xxxii., of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has a great variety of contents. We can only note some of the principal papers. Mr. E. C. Rotheram describes "Stone Implements found in Meath"—a considerable collection found near and on what is evidently the site of a neolithic dwelling. The implements include worked flint and

chert objects—scrapers, many of them extremely small, being the most numerous—and a hammer-stone, and another supposed to be an anvil-stone. The paper is well illustrated. A find of "Three Bone Pins at the Bottom of the Ballinderry Lake, in the Co. Westmeath," is described by the Rev. Canon Ffrench. Mr. F. E. Ball contributes another chapter to his history of Co. Dublin in the shape of an illustrated paper on "Rathmichael and its Neighbourhood"—a beautiful district rich in historic associations connected with the English Pale in both mediæval and Tudor times. Among the other contents of a full part are a paper on the "Occupation of Connaught by the Anglo-Normans after A.D. 1237," by Mr. H. T. Knox; and a record of some "Monuments and Inscriptions in Bath relating to Irish Persons," by Mr. K. Cochrane, F.S.A.

We have also received the *Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, vol. iii., part 1, which contains, besides numerous notes on ruins, excavations, and finds connected more or less with northern antiquities, three papers of considerable interest and value. Specially noteworthy is Dr. W. Dreyer's "Features of the Advance of the Study of Danish Archaeology in the Last Decades"—an excellent summary of general archaeological progress, with specially interesting references to Danish finds and to the work done by Danish archaeologists. Another very readable paper is the Rev. R. M. Heanley's "The Vikings: Traces of their Folk-lore in Marshland"—i.e., the part of the "trithing of Lindsey" lying between the Wolds and the sea. The paper contains much familiar lore, described largely from personal experience in a bright and anecdotal fashion. The concluding contribution—"The Balder Myth and Some English Poets," by Mrs. Clare Jerrold—is of more purely literary interest. This *Saga-Book* is certainly a proof of the excellent work done by the Viking Club.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Brecon from August 18 to 22. On Monday evening, 18th, the local committee received the members, and a conversation was held. The members on Tuesday drove to Llanspyddid Church, two miles from Brecon, where the chief object of interest was a stone with crosses and circles, popularly known as the Cross of Brychan Brycheiniog. They afterwards went on to Aberbran, the ancient mansion of the Games, where an interesting paper was read by Miss Garnons Williams. Trallong Church was the next stopping place, and here some time was spent in the inspection of a very well preserved ogham stone. Gaer, with its Roman camp, Roman road, and Roman stone (a monument of a Roman soldier and his wife), was next visited, and here an interesting historical paper was read by Mr. R. D. Cleasby (chairman of quarter sessions), who subsequently entertained the visitors to luncheon at his mansion, Penoyre. After this, an interesting inscribed Roman stone at Penoyre was viewed, and visits were paid to the Maenhir at



Cradoc (similar to the one in Brittany) and the British encampment on the Crug (a hill overlooking Brecon). The party then journeyed to Llandefaelog-fach churchyard to see an inscribed and sculptured stone, and, returning to Brecon, the Priory (St. John's) and St. Mary's Churches were explored. At the Priory Church, the second in Wales according to Freeman, the historian, an historical address was delivered by Miss Philip Morgan, of Brecon, and a paper prepared by Mr. George Hay, Brecon, on the pre-Norman font, etc., was read by Rev. Iltyd Davies. Mrs. Maybery afterwards entertained the company to tea at the Priory House. At the evening meeting, under the presidency of Lord Glanusk (president-elect), papers were read by Mr. Haverfield on "Roman forts"; by Professor Anwyl on "The Early Settlers of South Wales"; by the chairman on "Military Remains in Breconshire"; and by the Rev. S. Baring Gould on "The Exploration of Ty Gwyn and Clogyr Voia."

On Wednesday, when delightful weather prevailed, the first place visited was the church of Llanddew, associated with Giraldus Cambrensis. The Vicar (the Rev. J. Lane Davies) gave an address on the church, which is of the Early English style and cruciform. Several old crosses in the churchyard were examined. Then the bare little church of Llanvillo, appropriated to Wigmore Priory, with its interesting rood-loft, was visited. Brynllys Church, with its detached tower, and the striking tower of Brynllys Castle, were also visited before luncheon, which was partaken of at Gwernylfed, the fine mansion of Colonel Wood, who was thanked for his hospitality by Lord Glanusk, the president of the Society. The old ruined hall of the former, Maesycod, an Elizabethan mansion, in which Charles I. was a guest in 1645, was inspected. Subsequently, Talgarth and Llangorse Churches, with their characteristic southern aisles, were taken on the way to Llyn Saviddan. Several papers were read during the day.

On Thursday the excursionists had another fine day. The church of Llanhamlach, the first stopping place, has two interesting stones. Inside the church is a recumbent sculptured figure, that of Joan, and outside, in the walls, an inscribed stone with the words, "Johannis moridic surrexit hunc lapidem," with figures which are supposed to represent the Blessed Virgin and St. John at each side of the cross. This stone was found in the old rectory, and was removed into the churchyard on the restoration of the church in 1887. It is of old red sandstone, and is certainly pre-Norman. Mr. Romilly Allen explained that it was not typical of Welsh monuments, but rather of Scottish. There are many similar stones in Scotland. A long stay was made at the new church of Llan-santffraid, to hear an address from Miss Philip Morgan on "Henry Vaughan, the Silurist," who was buried in the churchyard in 1695. At the church of Cwmdud (St. Michael) a short address was given by Lord Glanusk, who mentioned that the church was consecrated by Bishop Hermon of Llandaff, 1056-1104. In it there is a curious funeral bell inscribed, "Memento Mori, 1640." There is also a curious stone in the wall outside the church inscribed, "Catacus hic jacit filius tegernacus." This is supposed to be the tombstone of Catwg the Wise. It was placed by the Rev. T. Price, Carnhuanawc, the

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historian of Wales, at one time vicar of the parish. The next point of interest was Tretower Castle, a small Norman castle, the tower of which was erected in the time of Henry III. After visiting Tretower Court, a singularly interesting mediæval residence, the remarkable characteristics of which were explained by Lord Glanusk, the members went on to the mansion of Glanusk, finely situated on the Usk, where they were hospitably entertained by Lord and Lady Glanusk.

After luncheon, the members, guided by Lord Glanusk, inspected the ogham stone in the park—one of the two ogham stones of Breconshire. Lord Glanusk said the stone was originally found in a field at Crickhowell, where for many years it was used as a foot-bridge. The members then started on the return journey, which was made by the lovely "Green Drive." The first place at which a stoppage was made was the little church of Llanthetty, on the walls of which is a stone inscribed, "Gurdon sacerdos." The church was dedicated to Tetta, a Saxon Princess, of Dorsetshire. Mrs. Dawson, who read a short paper on the church, mentioned that Jenkin Jones, a zealous adherent of Cromwell, lived in that parish, and during the Commonwealth he kept his cows in the church. When he heard of the restoration of Charles II. he, in his fury, fired a bullet into the door of the church, and the hole was still visible. The ruins of Pencelli Castle were next visited, the antiquities of the neighbourhood being described by Archdeacon Thomas and the vicar of the parish. A sculptured stone was also examined at Llanfrynach Church. In the afternoon the members were entertained by Colonel Garnons Williams and Mrs. Garnons Williams to tea at Tymawr.

On Friday, also fine, the places visited were Sennybridge; Llywel Church; Trecastle and its mound; Devynock Church, with a very ancient font; Ffrwd-greet, where Mr. and Mrs. David Evans entertained the party to luncheon; Newton, and various places of interest in Brecon itself. In the evening Lord Glanusk presided over a public meeting, when able papers were read on "The Forgotten Sanctuaries of Brecon," by Miss Philip Morgan; and on "Brychan Brycheiniog," by the Rev. J. Fisher, B.D., Rector of Cefn, St. Asaph.



The autumn meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Bodiam Castle and Hastings extended over two days in August. On the first day, Bodiam Castle, Brede Church, and Brede Place were visited. At Bodiam Mr. Horace Sands read a paper descriptive of the Castle, which was built in 1386. Brede Church was described by Mr. P. M. Johnston. It has various interesting features. Just above the pulpit is the entrance to the ancient rood-loft. The east end of the north aisle—where the side altar now stands—was once a private chantry belonging to the ancient manor-house of the parish, and in the south aisle was the Oxenbridge chantry, for the use of which a nominal rental is still claimed by the proprietors from the parishioners, and the legality of this has never been questioned. The eastern window in the Oxenbridge chantry is said to be as fine an example of the Flamboyant style as

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is to be found anywhere in England. Among the curious memorials in the church is a quaint old iron alms-box bearing the date 1687; in the tower are pre-Reformation bells; and in a little recess a small figure of St. George, the patron saint, is to be seen. In the south aisle is a very old oak chest made up of carved panels representing Scriptural subjects, and close by is Dean Swift's cradle, presented to the church by the present Rector, although it is not believed that the author of "Gulliver's Travels" was ever at Brede. At Brede Place the party were entertained at tea by Mrs. Moreton Frewen. In the evening there was a municipal reception, and papers were read on "Some Descriptive References to the Coronation Relics Exhibited," by Mr. W. V. Crake—the relics being those of past coronations; on "Medieval Sussex Churches," by Mr. H. Michell Whitley; and on "The Hastings Kitchen-Middens," by Mr. W. Lewis-Abbott. On the second day the party perambulated Hastings, visiting the Castle, sundry churches, and other buildings of interest; and after luncheon drove to Crowhurst, where Mr. E. T. Connold gave a paper on "The Crowhurst Yew-Tree," the age of which is supposed to be 1,300 years. The churches at Crowhurst and Hollington were afterwards visited.

The members of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their annual excursion on September 2, when Dumfries was visited and a drive was enjoyed to Lincluden Abbey and Abbey of the Sweetheart. Mr. Whitelaw, architect, Glasgow, read a paper on the history and architecture of Lincluden, supplemented by information from Mr. Barbour, Dumfries. The visitors were greatly charmed with the ruin, particularly with the mass of architectural details at New Abbey. Rev. Dr. Wilson read a paper on the abbey, which was founded by Lady Devorgilla, mother of King John Baliol. Mr. George Neilson, vice-president of the society, presided at the luncheon at Dumfries. The toast of "The Archæological Society" was proposed by Provost Gloyer. Mr. Dalrymple, of Meiklewood, the secretary of the society, in replying to the toast of his health, said he thought the excursion had been as interesting as any in the history of the society. Both the buildings they had seen were buildings of very great interest and beauty.

On August 28, the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Bramfield-Welwyn district. After inspecting the church at Bramfield—the living of which is said to have been held by Thomas à Becket—the party proceeded to Queen Hoo Hall, the remains of a Tudor manor-house, once used as a hunting-lodge by Queen Elizabeth, where Mr. G. Aylott spoke on the history and architecture of the building. At Datchworth the Rev. A. Amos read notes on the church, which, among other features, has a fine Norman doorway and an ancient vestments chest. Luncheon took the form of a picnic in the beautiful park at Knebworth. Afterwards the church was inspected. Features noted were the Lytton chapel, brasses of 1414 and 1582, the recess for the Easter sepulchre, the pulpit of 1567, with Flemish carved

panels, and a curious inscription on the jamb of a north nave window. At Knebworth House the beautiful interior was seen, and a paper was read by Miss C. Isherwood. The last place visited was Welwyn Church, where the Rev. A. C. Headlam gave an account of the edifice and of the parish. Adjoining the churchyard the visitors noted the "Old Poor House," a good example of sixteenth-century timber and plaster work.

The autumn meeting of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Penrith on August 28 and 29. On the 28th the places visited included Penrith Castle, described by Dr. Haswell, and the Two Lions Hotel, in the heart of the town, where Mr. G. Watson, Penrith, gave an account of the house, which was formerly occupied by Gerard Lowther. The beautiful heraldic ceiling in one of the rooms, which has been preserved intact, was minutely explained by Mr. Watson, and the party then made their way to the church. There they saw the "Giant's Grave" and the "Giant's Thumb." The hogbacked tomb and the old preaching cross were explained by Mr. W. G. Collingwood. In the afternoon the party drove to Brougham, Hornby Hall, and Clifton. At the evening meeting papers were read by Dr. Haswell on "The Friarage, Penrith"; by Miss Noble on "Towtop Kirk, Bampton"; by Sir E. T. Bewley and Rev. Jas. Wilson on "Bowley Castle"; and by Mr. J. E. Morris on "Cumberland and Westmorland Military Levies in the Time of Edward I. and II." On the second day the members visited the Threlkeld and Keswick district. At Threlkeld the hut circles on Wanthwaite Common were seen. Mr. Hodgson, who some time ago, with Mr. Dymond, F.S.A., excavated the site of some of the huts, said that there were four hut circles, but they found no relics. The structure seemed to have belonged to a poor, rude, and simple race, who had provided the enclosures for the protection of their cattle against wild beasts. A suggestion had been made that the places were in connection with summer pasturage, but he did not accept that theory, because the solidity of their construction pointed to the probability of permanent occupation. Both Mr. Dymond and himself thought the remains were not prehistoric, and that they were of a date subsequent to the Roman occupation. In one corner a quern was found, and certain traces of cuttings in the rock seemed to imply the use of iron implements. He thought the buildings were unoccupied before the extinction of paganism. No organic remains were found, but in one place they discovered charcoal, which led them to believe that dead bodies were buried after cremation. From various evidences, they put the time of occupation as from the third to the eighth centuries. Later Keswick was visited, and the excavations on Lord's Island inspected.

On August 31 the members of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Brancepeth Castle and Church. Brancepeth is of special interest to Sunderland, for the ancient castle and estate was purchased by a well-known Sunderland merchant and banker, Mr. Matthew Russell, in 1790, when he re-

built the historic home of the Nevilles and Earls of Westmorland, branches of the "King Maker," Warwick. The place abounds in ancient arms, paintings, etc. In the armoury are preserved the iron doublets, flintlock guns, and swords worn by the corps of riflemen which Mr. William Russell raised and equipped at his own expense during the threatened French invasion of 1795. The famous allegorical picture of the "Bran" Hunt, from which the castle takes its name, was a fitting last exhibit. After tea the party visited the ancient church in the castle grounds. Mr. John Robinson gave a brief history of the edifice and its beautiful wood carvings. The greatest interest was taken in the remarkable "Majesty" stone—a very rare, if not the only one to be seen in our ancient churches. It is a large sculptured stone, built into the south-end buttress of the church, and represents our Lord seated in majesty, with His hand raised in blessing. Above His head are angels, and under His feet are demons. This interesting stone is of the thirteenth century, and, notwithstanding it having been exposed to the weather for hundreds of years, is yet in a wonderful state of preservation.

At the monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on August 27, Mr. S. J. Spence presided. Among the exhibits, Mr. T. Trevelyan, of Netherwitton Hall, sent for inspection a stone axe-head, which was in good condition, and had been found on the Nethererton estate; also a hammer-head which had been found on the same estate. Mr. Trevelyan had also in his possession a bell bearing the date 1690, which he thought belonged to the old Hall at Netherwitton. Mr. Blair, however, thought the bell belonged to the church. Mr. Blair showed several pieces of iron slag, obtained from the moors at Longwitton. The members had also the pleasure afforded them of examining a couple of Scotch swords, with German blades, the property of Mr. A. J. Robinson, which belonged to the year 1700. Mr. Robert Spence presented to the society a working model of a trebucket or giant catapult, such as was used long ago for the propulsion of stone balls in sieges. Mr. R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., afterwards contributed a paper on "Early Ordnance," in which he gave a description of the ancient guns to be found in the castle.

On September 4, the members of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Aldermaston Court, the residence of Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A. On the way the churches at Pamber, Sherborne St. John, and Monk Sherborne were seen. At Pamber interesting notes were read by Mr. T. W. Shore, F.S.A., and Dr. Andrews on the church, which is of Norman and Early English architecture, and contains some monumental remains. The nave and transepts of the Priory Church have not been preserved, but the Norman arches of the tower still remain. The church is one of the most interesting of the remains of the alien priories existing in the county. From Pamber a drive across country was made, and Aldermaston Court visited. Interesting accounts of

both manor and church were given by Mr. Keyser, who subsequently kindly entertained the party to tea.

An excursion organized in connection with the RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place recently, when upwards of forty members and friends paid a visit to Great Casterton. The party was first conducted over Great Casterton Church by Mr. Traylen, architect, who discoursed upon the architectural history of the building. This is one of the most interesting churches in the county of Rutland, showing much evidence of its early character. The building is thirteenth century in style, the tower, which is fifteenth century, having been inserted at the west end of the original thirteenth-century church. It was pointed out that this church was originally of the usual type of Rutland churches with a nave, a chancel, pitched roof, etc. The fifteenth-century tower has been placed upon the thirteenth-century wall, and this has caused the latter to crack on the south-west corner. It is intended to remedy this and other defects, and to preserve the interesting ancient features about the building. The church stands in the south-west corner of the site of the Roman camp, and the party proceeded to another portion of the parish where signs of the existence of such a camp were in evidence. The Rev. M. Barton, the Rev. J. Scott-Ramsay, and Dr. Newman gave some details respecting the formation of the old Roman camps, and opinions were exchanged as to the origin and use of these places. It was stated that the camp at Great Casterton must have covered an area of about 27 acres, and on some future occasion it is hoped that excavating operations will be conducted on the site, permission having been given by the Marquis of Exeter. It is recorded that a great number of old Roman coins have been and still are found in ploughing and digging in the fields in and about the village.

On August 20 the members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had an excursion to Spurn, inspections being made of Ravenser, Orwithfleet, and Tharlesthorpe and Frismersk (the two latter old places having been on the present site occupied to-day by Sunk Island, which came into existence during the last 300 years). The party were landed at Spurn in boats, and Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., gave an interesting account of the early settlement of the district, and pointed out that the bay inside of Spurn peninsula was the site of the lost town and port of Ravenser. He traced the history of the town from the wreck of the ship upon the sandbank, which was converted into a place of residence by "Peter at Sea," who was the first inhabitant of the town, which rapidly grew in importance, and was granted a Royal charter by King Edward I., and sent two members to Parliament, and on one occasion furnished two ships for the King when this country was at war with Scotland, whereas Hull and other ports could only furnish one. At that time it was really a larger place than Hull. Mr. Boyle also mentioned the interesting fact that to-day two relics of Ravenser existed—one being a bell which had hung in the church at Ravenser (a



church equal in size to Holy Trinity Church, Hull), and which was now in the belfry at Easington; and the other relic was a petition to the King by the people of Ravenser for a Royal charter, which was granted, and which was now at Cottingham. The petition was a small piece of parchment, which could be seen to-day amongst the national records.

A party of about twenty members of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to Elland on September 6. From the station they proceeded up Gog Hill and visited the Fleece Inn, a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture. At St. Mary's Church they were met by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., who gave an interesting description of the interior of the church. A visit was next paid to Whitwill Place, the residence of Mr. Francis Davis, which contains a beautiful oak staircase. The house, which bears the date 1708, stands on the site of an older building, the home of the Whittle family, one of whom, Robert Whittle, was fined £10 for refusing the honour of knighthood on the coronation of King Charles I. Marshall Hall was next visited. This is a mediæval building, containing a beautiful oak staircase and gallery, but is now used as a warehouse. New Hall, which stands on the hillside overlooking the Calder Valley, and is the most perfect specimen in the district of a fifteenth-century mansion, was the next point of interest. It was formerly one of the homes of the Savile family, one of whom, Nicholas Savile, lived there about the close of the fifteenth century. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Foxcrofts, and in 1656 Dr. Henry Power, F.R.S., was living there. Several of his account-books and other interesting documents are amongst the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum. Mr. John Lister, of Shibden Hall, who accompanied the party, declared that New Hall was an exact duplicate of Shibden Hall. The large hall is at present unoccupied, and the structure is rapidly falling into decay. In the interior is a remarkably fine oak staircase and gallery running round three sides of the room. Over the fireplace is a beautiful representation of the Royal Arms, bearing the date 1670. On leaving New Hall, Whittle Green was crossed, the old road along which, according to the old ballad, the murderers of Sir John de Eland escaped nearly 600 years ago. At the close of the ramble a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Clay for his interesting explanations.

### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HISTORY OF WICKEN. By M. Knowles. Three illustrations. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Crown 8vo.; pp. viii, 156. Price 5s. net.

Wicken is a small village in the Cambridgeshire fenland, and lies just above the fen proper. It is in

the midst of a district which is a perfect paradise to entomologists and botanists. The "History" before us is the least pretentious, the most simply written book of the kind that we have seen. It has so obviously been a labour of love to the writer that no critic could find it in his heart to discuss it very seriously. Mrs. Knowles is innocent of much research, but she has brought together in an unpretending way notes which will be read with interest by those who know the village and its neighbourhood. At the end of the volume is a long list of plants found in Wicken fen, quoted by permission from that made by the late Professor Babington.

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ALFRED THE GREAT. The Ford Lectures for 1901. By C. Plummer, M.A. Map. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1902. Small 8vo., pp. xii, 232. Price 5s. net.

THE KING ALFRED MILLENARY. By Alfred Bowker, Mayor of Winchester in the year of Commemoration. With numerous illustrations. London: Macmillan and Co., 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 212. Price 7s. 6d. net.

These two volumes probably close the output of Alfredian literature which was occasioned by the millennial celebration of last year. They are of different calibre and pretension. Mr. Plummer's small volume of scholarly lectures is compact with solid learning, but is, indeed, so laden with *apparatus criticus* and footnotes, often, as we venture to think, superfluous and pedantic, as to hide the value of his labours from the reader's perception. Mr. Plummer, whose competence in this branch of history is well known, is doubtless justified in being "a little jealous for the honour of English historical scholarship," but he has an ungracious and egotistical way of expressing himself, which at the outset deducts from the student's pleasure in the real contents of the book. It would be hypercritical to complain of the inclusion of the introductory tribute to the late Bishop Stubbs, but it is indeed surprising to find as an appendix to a set of historical lectures the somewhat infelicitous sermon on the death of Queen Victoria, with a tribute to "the homely virtues of George III." However, the student who gets beyond these blemishes in form will find in Mr. Plummer's pages a learned and accurate examination of the facts and records which concern Alfred the Great. It is well that the German methods of thoroughness and detail should be applied to English historical research, even if the result is no addition to the volumes of history which adorn English literature.

The commemoration record by Mr. Bowker of Winchester, who was Mayor of Alfred's city in the years of both the inception and the completion of the hero's millenary, makes no pretence to original research or scholarly exposition. But it is a handsome memento of the celebration, which it must have been a matter of love and pride to Mr. Bowker to compile. To him, as indefatigable secretary of the National Committee, and responsible organizer of all the events which culminated in the unveiling by Lord Rosebery of Mr. Thorneycroft's statue on September 20, 1901, was mainly due the success of which his own city and the Anglo-Saxon world at large



might justly be proud. In spite of untoward events which happened at the time, the commemoration was worthy of Alfred, and what more can be said? We are glad to see that Mr. Bowker gives credit, where it was undoubtedly due, to Mr. Frederic Harrison for the original idea of worthily celebrating "the hero-saint who was the true father (if any man can be so styled) of our common literature, the model Englishman," as Freeman calls him, the herald of our civic and religious organization." For this full and well-ordered description of the execution of this idea we are sure that many will be grateful to Mr. Bowker and the famous publishers who have produced this finely-printed book. Its lavish supply of illustrations includes photographs of the celebrant procession and unveiling, together with the excellent

Smith, who is a native of the town, begins his book with a descriptive account of the objects of antiquarian and historic interest in Evesham itself. Conspicuous among these is the beautiful Bell-Tower, almost the only surviving relic of the great Abbey Church. Mr. Smith remarks (p. 13) that the Tower "is one of the few remaining instances in English Church architecture of a detached and independent campanile." "Few" is hardly the right word, for some dozens of examples might be given, we believe, of detached Bell Towers in England. There are no less than six in Herefordshire alone. The churches of Evesham, the few remains of the Abbey, and other points of interest in the town are duly noticed. Among the secular buildings may be named the Old Booth Hall in Bridge Street, a large half-timber



tableaux arranged by Mr. Bowker's friends; and there are equally good pictures of buildings and relics of antiquarian interest.

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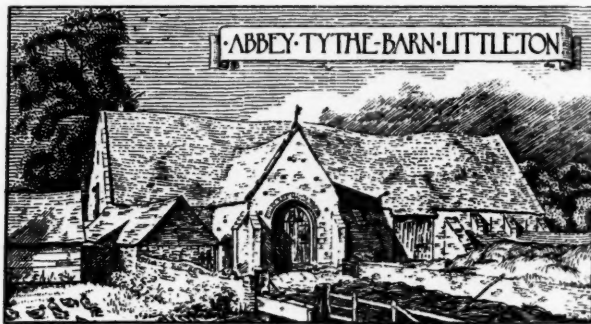
**EVESHAM AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.** By William Smith. "Homeland Handbooks." Map and many illustrations. Evesham: *W. and H. Smith, Ltd.* London: *The Homeland Association, Ltd.*, 1902. 8vo., pp. 170. Price 1s. net, sewed; 1s. 6d. net, cloth.

Evesham stands in the midst of a district rich in natural attractions and in historic associations; and a holiday-maker who made the old town his headquarters, and explored the surrounding country with this charming little book in his pocket, would be sure to have an enjoyable time. Mr.

building now let in shops and tenements, but formerly used as a public market, and for the holding of courts. The ground-floor in those days was open, and was occupied by the vendors' "booths." Here, too, the local authorities held occasionally a "court of pie-powder." "The position of this old booth hall is a very inconvenient one," says Mr. Smith (p. 38), "and the spirit of improvement which marks the recent progress of the borough may at no distant date demand its removal." We seem to have heard that kind of sentiment before, but we do not like to meet with it in such books as this. We cannot attempt any detailed mention of the many places and objects of interest in the lovely country of which Evesham is the centre. One such is shown in the drawing here reproduced, by Mr. B. C. Boulter, of the fine old tithe barn at Middle Littleton, which dates

from the fourteenth century, and formerly belonged to Evesham Abbey. The handbook is well arranged, and should be found most useful by every visitor to the district. The illustrations are a great feature of the little book. There are about a dozen good plates from photographs, and more than forty excellent drawings by Messrs. E. H. New and B. C. Boulter. The charming little headpiece here reproduced, which

away during the last twenty-three years, but practically nothing is said of living poets, except Mr. Swinburne and a few words about Mr. Kipling. The omission of Mr. Austin Dobson's name seems to us specially extraordinary. And surely in such a survey more than a few perfunctory lines should have been given to the younger living poets, and to the tendencies and aims of present-day poetry. Not a

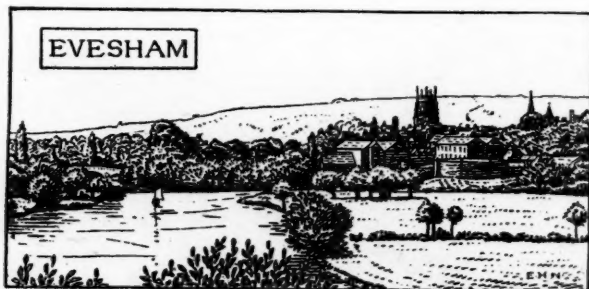


shows the town, with Bredon Hill and the river, as seen from the Great Western Railway bridge, is one of several which adorn the book. For the use of this and the other blocks which illustrate this notice we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. W. and H. Smith of Evesham, upon whom the printing and general "get up" of the book reflect much credit.

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Vol. XXVIII. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—vol. iv. of the supplementary issue—covers the ground

single singer of the younger generation is named, nor is any really clear or suggestive summary of contemporary poetic achievement and promise given. The section on "The Novel" is fairly satisfactory, but both "History" and "Biography" are absurdly slight and perfunctory. We expected better things from Mr. Gosse. Turning from "English Literature," the reviewer cannot help being struck by the extent to which the earlier part of this volume illustrates the special need for such supplementary volumes. The articles grouped under the general title "Electricity," and those which follow on "Electricity Supply,"



from Elections to Glamorgan. In the absence of any outstanding article of archaeological interest we naturally turn first to English Literature (since 1879), to which Mr. Edmund Gosse devotes nine pages. The article is written with Mr. Gosse's customary grace of style, but does not strike us as quite satisfactory in all respects. Under "Poetry" much, naturally, is said of the great singers who have passed

"Electro-Chemistry," "Electromagnet," and "Electro-Metallurgy"—filling altogether more than 120 pp.—are an eloquent testimony to the immense advances in this branch of science which the last twenty years have seen. Other noteworthy scientific articles are those on "Engines," "Embryology," "Fungi," "Geology," and "Geometry." "Experiments on Animals," by Dr. Stephen Paget, will find many

non-scientific readers. Among the biographical contributions Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "Emerson" is particularly good, and so are Mr. G. W. E. Russell's "Gladstone," and the Rev. W. Hunt's "Freeman." Mr. Gosse writes well on two authors so dissimilar as Edward Fitzgerald and Gustave Flaubert. We had noted many other articles for comment, but space fails. In general the volume is fully up to the high level of its predecessors, and, although different readers will probably grumble at the too great or too little space allotted to this or that subject, it is on the whole excellently edited. One of the best things in the volume will probably be overlooked by many of those who will use it for purposes of reference, and that is Sir Leslie Stephen's Prefatory Essay on "The Growth of Toleration." These introductory papers are a most attractive feature of the new volumes.

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Among the pamphlets before us are several which deserve notice. First comes *Lincolnshire in Roman Times* (Louth: Goulding and Son), by the Rev. Edward H. R. Tatham, originally read as a paper before the Louth Antiquarian Society. As the pamphlet contains more than fifty closely-printed pages, Louth antiquaries must be a patient race. But if the paper is long—for reading as a paper—it is well worth issuing in pamphlet form for reading at leisure. Mr. Tatham does not set out to classify and comment on the ordinary kind of Roman "finds," but to study the condition of the county in Roman times, and he has done good service, especially in his attempts to trace the secondary or vicinal ways which left both sides of the Ermine Street, and to plan out the Roman system of canalization, and the network of embankments by which the Romans attempted to reclaim the Fen district. The subject is too large for a single paper, and as regards some parts Mr. Tatham does little more than indicate directions in which research is desirable; but for what he has done in this well-printed pamphlet he deserves hearty thanks. *The Sin of Witchcraft* (London: D. Nutt. Price 1s. net), with a curious medieval illustration on the title page, is a paper read by Mr. Alexander Pulling before the Hitchin Society of Arts and Letters. It gives a readable and comprehensive survey of a very wide subject. Mr. A. R. Goddard sends us his interesting study of *Nine Men's Morris, an Old Viking Game*, reprinted from the "Saga-Book" of the Viking Club. Another reprint before us is that by Mr. John Robinson of a paper on the *History of Sunderland Church and Parish*, which he read before the Sunderland Antiquarian Society. It has several excellent illustrations, and, among other matter, interesting notes on pews and pew customs. Mr. Robinson has added to his paper a notice of the churchyard and its monuments, with a selection of epitaphs. Finally, we have No. 10 of the *Hull Museum Publications*—sold for a penny at the Museum—which contains, *inter alia*, an account of the proceedings at the reopening of the Museum a few months ago. From this it is clear that the curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., had a very heavy task in classifying and rearranging the exhibits after the transfer of the Institution from the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society to the Corporation, and that the task has been most admirably performed.

In the *Architectural Review*, September, is given the second chapter, dealing with Norman sculpture, of the most valuable study of "Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England" by Messrs. E. S. Prior and Arthur Gardner. It is lavishly illustrated, and deserves the attention of all archaeologists. The other contents of the number are attractive as usual. Among the many illustrations Mr. Muirhead Bone's fine drawing of St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, is specially noteworthy. The *Genealogical Magazine*, September, has the conclusion of "A Pedigree in Rhyme," and of the article on "The Age of Heraldry." Mr. Fox Davies concludes his paper on "The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms," and there are contributions on "The Arms of the English Royal Family," and "The Arms of Maltravers." Other periodicals on our table are the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, July and August; the *Architects' Magazine*, August, with an article on "Italian Campaniles"; and *Salé Prices*, August 31.



## Correspondence.

### MOATED MOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I HAVE read with much interest Mr. J. A. Rutter's paper, which appeared in your issue of this month. The question as to whether moated mounds are of Saxon, Norman, or even of British origin will, I hope, engage the attention of the learned men who are about to supply the matter for the compilation of our county histories. I think there has been too much generalization upon the subject of their origin, and that each instance should be put to the test of its own merits, and that in a few typical and untouched examples excavation should be undertaken. Again, too much value should not be attached to the name designating the site of these mounds. Upon the borders of Montgomeryshire, where there are a number of these structures, the term "burh" is not used, but rather castell or moat.

Further, with regard to the word "mote" or "moat," the derivation of which is generally ascribed to the old French *mote*, an embankment, this, I opine, is not necessarily so. Is it not almost equally possible that the term is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "*mōt*," "*gemōt*," a meeting-place? Both words are spelt "mote" in Middle or Early English. Is it not possible that some of these mounds were used as meeting-places for the Anglo-Saxon Folk-moot, as well as for defensive purposes?

Mr. Rutter incidentally mentions that the structure at Montgomery, according to Mrs. Armitage, has no mound. This is not the case, for at Hendomin, one mile from the town and its Norman castle, there is a well-marked example of a moated mound, and I presume this is the structure to which Mrs. Armitage refers. The mound is about 40 feet in height, with a flat top, and is surrounded by a well-marked ditch, which is continued in an eastward direction, so as to

enclose a semicircular space of considerable dimensions. The whole area covered by these works is about one acre. The existence of this moated mound in close proximity to the Norman castle, whose history is a well authenticated one, points, I think, to a previous or Anglo-Saxon rather than a Norman origin.

T. DAVIES PRYCE, M.R.C.S.

August 29, 1902.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

In the interesting article in the *Antiquary* for August by J. A. Rutter on "Moated Mounds," there is a slight slip which I trust the author will excuse me for correcting. In the list given at the end of the paper, Merdon Castle, near Hursley, is described as being in *Wills*. It is really in Hants. Hursley is between Winchester and Romsey, and at least 9 miles from the Wiltshire border, and Merdon is rather to the east of Hursley. I should not have troubled you about such a seeming trifle, but I know from experience how much the usefulness of such lists is diminished when such errors remain uncorrected.

N. C. H. NISBETT,  
Local Secretary (Winchester)  
Hants Archaeological Society.

Dalzell, Worthy Road,  
Winchester.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

The initial difficulty seems to be with the spelling of the word "moat," for we have the "moot hill," a place of tribal resort for discussion; the moat or *matte*, supposed to be fortified; and the defensive moat, a ditch, sometimes dry, sometimes tidal. As to Norman usage, it does seem certain that the Saxons raised artificial mounds, as better suited to their habits than the Celtic hill forts, often on chalk. The Dane John at Canterbury was probably Saxon, adjoining the Norman Castle; Sueno the Saxon had such at Rayleigh in Essex, surmounted by a palisade; his descendants became Normanized, and the line ended in Bouchier Devereux and Berners.

A. H.

#### MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

##### TO THE EDITOR.

May I ask you to make two corrections in the list I sent you which appeared in August. Aberdeen occurs twice. This was due to my adding six instances obtained later and forgetting I had already included one of them. I only know of one case in Aberdeenshire, that at Garioch. Mallerstang must also be withdrawn, as a friend had given me information of the name as there applied, which further inquiry does not confirm. This reduces the list to thirty-one examples.

If Mr. Cooper will turn to the fourteenth volume of the *Antiquary*, p. 86, he will find a reference to a charter of 1150, in which a parcel of land is given to a local hospital, "and besides this the back of a certain hill which is called Maydencastell, as the old ditch descendeth in the water toward Lede." With this clue he may help us by identifying the site. Later

on perhaps you will let me return to the subject, but I would define my statement as to the occurrence of the name in *Saxon*, not Gaelic, Irish, or Cymbric districts, as applying to *camp*s, not places. The close of the sentence shows this, for it says that early strongholds abound in the Celtic lands even more numerous than in Saxonized territory, and yet the name seems not to be applied to them there. The correspondence is full of interest, and if Mr. Mac-Ritchie would kindly supply the names of any instances in Scotland omitted from my list, he will add to my debt, and enable us to map them with the rest.

A. R. GODDARD.

September 9, 1902.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

Permit me to mention another derivation of the word "maiden," which is, perhaps, unknown to Mr. A. R. Goddard. In various castles there is frequently one tower called the "maiden's" tower, as in Lord Surrey's sonnet at Windsor:

With eyes cast up into the mayden's tower.

In a note upon the word in the "History of Poetry," vol. iii., page 13, T. Warton proves that it had no reference to the fair sex or the tower's never having been taken, but was simply a corruption of the old French word *magne*, great. Another form in common use among old writers is "main," as the mainland, the Spanish main, where main is used for the open sea, but still keeping to the meaning—great.

HAROLD SANDS.

Graythorne, Tenterden,  
August 29, 1902.

#### TO THE EDITOR.

Is it not probable that the words "maiden bowers" are simply the Saxon *magth*, clan or tribe, *dun*, hill, *burh*, a town or fortification? I find from Hall's "A.S. Dictionary" and Sweet's "Primer" that *magth* was pronounced *mayth*, and that the *h* in *burh* had the Scotch sound of *ch* in loch; hence the name No. 1 in Mr. Goddard's list was probably spelt very nearly the way it was spoken in Somersetshire. It would appear, therefore, that maiden bower is only a slight corruption of *magth-dun-burh*—viz., the hill town of the tribe or clan. There is a Maybury near Woking, but I am unable to say whether it has earthworks or not. I may mention that the Saxon word for maid was *magth* (without the elongating accent), and was pronounced *mæth*.

G. GIBBONS.

Tilforth, Farnham.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.